The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. I. No. 6. SUBSCRIPTION {STAMPED..... £2 10 0 / UN-STAMPED.... 1 5 0

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1859.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

Public Notices.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
First Appearance this Season of Mr. T. C. KING.
Every Evening Mr. NORTON and Mr. G. HONEY—Seventh appearance these four years of Miss HARRIET GORDON—THIS EVENING (Saturday), July 16th, will be performed the celebrated drama entitled PAULINE, or a Night of Terror—Count Horace de Beuzeval, Mr. King; Pauline, Miss A. Parker; Harriet, Miss Carson.
After which, first time, a New and Original Farce entitled THE LITTLE SAVAGE—Lionel Larkins, Mr. Honey; Kate Dalrymple, Miss Harriett Gordon.
After which the New Burlesque entitled ELECTRA; or, a New Electric Light.—Ægistheus, Mr. G. Honey; Orestes, Miss Gordon; Electra, Mrs. H. Webb; Nemesis, Miss Carson.
Prices of admission—Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper, 3d.; Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d.; Private Boxes, One-half.

CRYSTAL PALACE ART-UNION.
PRESIDENT,—RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF CARLISLE, K.G., SUBSCRIPTION ONE GUINEA.
MEMBERS are entitled to Select from a series of PRESENTATION WORKS of varied character, executed expressly for the Society, in addition to one chance in the PRIZE DISTRIBUTION, for each Guinea subscribed.
Photographs and Specimens of the Presentation works may be seen at 12, Talbot-place.
Agent, A. J. ALDRICH.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
DUBLIN TO SLIGO IN 9¼ HOURS,
BY THE SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT ROUTE.
THREE DAILY COMMUNICATIONS EACH WAY BETWEEN DUBLIN AND SLIGO.
FROM DUBLIN TO SLIGO.

7 0 a.m. train to Longford, thence per Coach.
10 30 do. do.
7 15 p.m. Mail train to Mullingar, thence per Coach.

FROM SLIGO TO DUBLIN.

8 15 a.m. Coach to Longford, thence per Coach
10 0 a.m. do do 6 0 p.m. "
5 45 p.m do to Mullingar, thence per 3 12 a.m. "

FARES.

1st Class and Inside Coach, £1 5 0
2nd Class and Outside " 0 18 0
3rd Class and Outside " 0 13 8

N.B.—The 10 30 a.m. Train to Longford and the Coach in connection with it, and the 8 15 a.m. Coach from Sligo, in connection with the 2 55 p.m. Train from Longford to Dublin, are Express Conveyances, and perform the journey each way between Dublin and Sligo in nine hours and a-half.
W. FORBES,
Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, June, 1859.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
A DAY ON THE WESTMEATH LAKES FOR HALF-A-CROWN.
Tickets are issued on every SUNDAY from DUBLIN to MULLINGAR or MULTIFARNHAM, by the ordinary Passenger Train, leaving Broadstone Terminus at Half-past Ten o'clock, Morning; available for return on the day of issue by the Up-Train due in Dublin at Ten o'clock Evening.
FARES.
Dublin to Mullingar or Multifarnham:—
First Class.....Five Shillings.
Second Class.....Half-a-Crown.
Thirty pounds of Luggage allowed. Tickets not Transferable.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, July 1859.
N.B.—Sir Percy Nugent has kindly consented to throw open his Demesne to Excursionists, and to provide Boats on Donore Lake, free from any charge for their hire.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
DROVERS' RETURN PASSES.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on and after the 1st AUGUST, 1859, the issue of Drovers' Passes will be discontinued.
W. FORBES Manager
Broadstone, Dublin, 15th July, 1859.

Sermon.

A SERMON will be Preached (D. V.) on TO-MORROW (Sunday) JULY 17th, in
DALKEY CHURCH,
BY THE
REV. GEORGE B. WHEELER, A.M.,
On Behalf of the
SUNDAY AND INFANT SCHOOLS
Of the Parish.

Insurances.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.
FOUNDED 1836.
HEAD OFFICE FOR IRELAND:
60, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.
THIS ASSOCIATION—now of Twenty Years' standing—is one of the most extensive Life Assurance Institutions in the Kingdom. The Assurances are almost all on First-class Lives, and the Funds are invested principally on First-class Securities over Land.
DURING THE LAST SIX YEARS
The *New Assurances* were, 6,378 for 3,016,691*l.* 0s. 0d. being an *Annual Average* of 1,063 for 502,781*l.* 16s. 6d. THE ANNUAL INCOME IS NOW 138,000*l.* STERLING.
THE POLICIES ARE UNUSUALLY FREE FROM LIABILITY TO FORFEITURE.
OUTLAY FOR LIFE ASSURANCE
Materially Lessened.
Under a Policy of 500*l.* or upwards, payment of only One Half the first Six Years' Premiums is required, the other half remaining unpaid at interest as long as the Policy-holder pleases.

First Year's Payments for Policies of 500l.

Age 30.	Age 40.	Age 50.	Age 60.
£6 11 8	£8 11 1	£11 12 4	£17 3 11

The Policies now being issued do not contain several of the usual restrictions, and confer unusual and important facilities and privileges, protecting the holders against accidental forfeitures, &c.
Dublin, JAMES FORBES, Sec.
60, Upper Sackville-street.
AGENT.
Mr. M. MORISON, 32, BACHELOR'S-WALK.

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1836.
INVESTED FUNDS.....£1,156,035.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Year.	Fire Premiums.	Life Premiums.	Invested Funds
1838	£16,540	£2,336	£78,749
1843	48,246	3,277	106,242
1848	35,472	19,840	388,990
1853	113,612	49,128	620,898
1858	276,058	121,411	1,156,035

The Annual Income exceeds £450,000.
LOSSES PAID UPWARDS OF
ONE MILLION AND A QUARTER STERLING.
FIRE INSURANCE
On all descriptions of Property at home and abroad.
With the peculiar feature of Guaranteed Bonuses, equal on the average to what the Profit Offices give, but without (1) any uncertainty as to the amount of the Bonus, and (2) without any liability, as participators in such profits being incurred.
Policies due 24th June should be renewed on or before the 9th July.
Agent—JOHN HAMILTON, Solicitor, 30, South Frederick-street, Dublin.

Cards.

HOUSE PAINTING ESTABLISHMENT
8, *SOUTH FREDERICK-STREET*
(Ten Doors from Nassau-street.)
JOHNSTON SILLEY,
PAINTER, &c.
Modern and Mediæval Decorations,
IN EVERY STYLE,
CORRECTLY EXECUTED.

A CARD.
J. BYRNE, Auctioneer, Appraiser, Upholder, and House Agent,
6, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.
Out Auctions attended, and every accommodation made to realize, consistent with strict integrity and *bona fide* dealings with the Public.

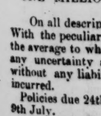
JOSEPH HIGGINS, WHIP AND THONG MAKER, Gig, Car, Four in hand, Hunting, Tandem, Carriage and Lounging Whips,
9, WICKLOW STREET, DUBLIN.
Gentlemen's Walking Canes mounted in the neatest manner. All orders punctually attended to.

JOHN SHERIDAN'S OLD-ESTABLISHED DYEING and SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 27, PIMLICO, EARL of MEATH'S Liberty, Dublin,
Where every description of HOUSE DRAPERY, &c., is done in the most satisfactory manner.
All letters by post punctually attended to.

FRANCIS CAVANAGH,
PAINTER AND DECORATOR,
AND ENAMELER ON GLASS,
IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS,
77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET,
DUBLIN.

Shipping.

SUMMER STEAM EXCURSIONS.



THE "MARS" (Weather permitting) is intended to Sail on WEDNESDAY next, JULY 20th, from her berth, opposite 46, North-wall, Dublin, for KINGSTOWN, at 11½ o'clock a.m., Fare 6d. From Kingstown at 1 o'clock p.m. for Dalkey Sound, Killiney Bay, Lambay Island, Ireland's Eye, and back to Kingstown, Fare 1s. 6d. From Kingstown for Dublin at 5 o'clock p.m., Fare 6d. Tickets issued at No. 46, North-wall; CAROLIN & EGAN'S, No. 20, Eden Quay, and on board.

Houses and Lands.

TO BE LET, IN FITZWILLIAM-SQUARE, for such term as may be agreed on, an Excellent UNFURNISHED HOUSE, possessing all the accommodation necessary for a gentleman's family. Terms moderate.
Apply to Mr. O'CONNOR, House and Land Agent, 21, Bachelor's Walk.

A LADY AND GENTLEMAN can be accommodated with first class Lodgings, comprising a furnished Sitting & Bed-room, with attendance, in Waterloo-road; respectable reference will be required and given.
Apply Z., at the Office of the IRISH TIMES, 4 Lower Abbey-street.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

DYCER'S.—The Riding School at this Establishment (acknowledged to be the most commodious in the Kingdom,) is now conducted by a very efficient Master, who has at his command a superior stud of perfectly-trained Horses for Ladies and Gentlemen, for the School, Road, or Field. Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to join the classes now forming for Equestrian Instruction are respectfully requested to make early application at the office, or to Mr. PARKER, Riding Master.

DYCER'S—For Sale at Dycer's REPOSITORY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN,
A variety of Outside and Covered Cars, new and second-hand Broughams, Clarences, Pilentums, and one-horse Phaetons, Chariots, Britskas, Pony Carriages, Tax Carts, Gigs, and Whitechapels, all by the best makers, and with the majority of which an engagement will be given.
☞ Entrance to the Riding School and Carriage Mart through South King-street.

SIRE.
HEAPY,
By Melbourne, out of Susan, by Ellis.
To be seen at
DYCER'S,
STEPHEN'S-GREEN,
DUBLIN.

PIC NIC COUNTRY PARTIES.
OPEN CARRIAGES on reasonable terms at FANAGAN'S Job Brougham and Funeral Establishment,
54, Aungier-street,
One Horse Phætons for Hire by the Hour.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S COACH FACTORY, 38, DAWSON-STREET,
(Opposite the Mansion House Gardens.)
A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts.
A Segmental Brougham A Clarence Brougham.
A Fashionable Pilentum, forms a close carriage.
A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat.
An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton.
A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton.
A first-class Mail Phaeton, with harness to match.
A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat.
An Outside Car, but a short time in use.
An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig.
A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car.
☞ Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase.

Money.

TO CAPITALISTS.—An elderly Gentleman, *long in trade*, wishing to retire, would dispose of his interest in his present establishment, and give his stock for about £600.
A line directed for *J. A., Stock*, will find it an opening seldom to be met with.

MONEY ADVANCED.
OFFICERS IN THE ARMY, NAVY, and CIVIL SERVICE, GENTLEMEN, CLERGYMEN AND OTHERS can be accommodated with CASH ADVANCES on Personal or other available Security, payable by instalments, or as may be agreed on; and all strictly business applications will be immediately negociated. Address William Hyde, 20, Lampeter-street, Islington, London, N.

Appeal.

A DISTRESSED MOTHER

We, the undersigned, take the liberty of drawing the attention of the Christian public to the following statement, and solicit friendly co-operation in furtherance of our object.
The wife of a Dublin trader, once in respectable business, is suffering from heart complaint, which renders life fearfully precarious, and she is anxious to rejoin her husband that she may place her children under his charge, before it please God to call her hence. He had failed in business, and was obliged to emigrate to America, and her hope is, that if shewere enabled to go to New Zealand, he might meet her there, and gain a livelihood in some of the many ways, which are opened up in that rising Colony. Her husband is unable to assist; her tuitions which she has been taking are fluctuating, and even if they could be had, they make demands upon her, beyond her feeble strength, so that she is obliged in her difficulty, to appeal to Christian benevolence.
We who subscribe our names, can vouch for the truth of the details of this advertisement, and shall be happy to receive Subscriptions for the purpose above stated. About £50 would suffice, and the following sums have been already contributed
THOMAS PINNELL, Esq., £5. MISS PINNELL, £5.
CHARLES S. STANFORD, D.D.
At HERBERT, 117, Grafton-street.
CHARLES M. FEURY, D.D., Leeson-street.
WM. QUAIN, Clk., Rectory, Dungannon.
ALEXANDER LEEPER, B.D., 10, Kildare-street.
JOHN RINGLAND, M.D., 14, Harcourt-street.
JOHN KIDD, Esq., 57, Rutland-square.

Medical.

KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS.
VICTIMS to INDIGESTION, Nervousness, Physical Debility, Bilious and Liver Complaints, Disease of the Chest, Lungs, and Throat, and all who desire to restore and establish their health with speed, certainty, and economy, should immediately use these wonderful Pills. They strike at the root of disease, purify the blood, and strengthen and invigorate the entire system.
Prepared solely by JOHN KAYE, Esq., of Dalton Hall, near Huddersfield. Hundreds of cases of cure enclosed with each box. Sold by all Chemists and other dealers in Patent Medicines, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. Wholesale Depot 22 BREAD-STREET, London.

GEO. OLDHAM AND CO'S.
DURABLE BLACK WRITING INK,
Suitable for Quill and Metallic Pens of every description, and especially adapted for GOLD PENS, and for writing upon Parchments.
The objects sought in the manufacture of this INK have been—
1st—The greatest possible degree of fluidity.
2d—Intensity and permanency of colour.
3d—The absence of all sedimentary and corrosive matter.
In these particulars the Proprietors apprehend that this Ink will be found greatly to excel most, if not all, others.

THE ROYAL SHAVING CREAM,
AS USED BY
His Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Lord Lieutenant, the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Devonshire, &c.
G. O. & Co. beg to say that they have now ready for sale a batch of the above, of unusual excellence. Sold in pots, 1s. and 2s. each.
The following is a proof of the esteem in which this preparation is held by his Excellency:—
Castle 24th February, 1852.
MESSRS. GEO. OLDHAM & Co.—Will you be good enough to send, for his Excellency's use, Twelve 2s. Pots of your excellent Shaving Cream, as usual.
O. B. G. CHRISTOPHER.

G. O. & CO'S PERFUMED
AROMATIC TOILET VINEGAR.
A refreshing and invigorating preparation, for sponging the surface of the body, &c., particularly recommended in cases of local or general debility, and in febrile affections. Its grateful odour, combined with the antiseptic and disinfectant qualities of the vinegar, admirably adapt it for daily use at the Toilet. Used as directed it will be found to soften the skin, and to allay the irritation arising from sunburn, (unbroken) chilblains, the stinging of insects, &c. The Perfumed Toilet Vinegar may also be advantageously employed to relieve sick and nervous headache, and as a wash to correct the unpleasantness communicated to the breath by decayed teeth, &c.
The above are prepared and sold by
GEO. OLDHAM AND CO.,
APOTHECARIES, &c., TO THE LORD LIEUTENANT,
107, GRAFTON-STREET, and
64, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN

IT IS A FACT WORTHY of RECORDING, that in the 19th Century, and in an enlightened country like ours, the treatment resorted to by the Faculty for the Cure of Indigestion is altogether wrong in theory, and betrays fearful ignorance of the Physiology of the Digestive Organs and the Stomach, and, in almost every instance, confirms the malady it should remove. The Secretary of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute" will gladly and promptly forward, free of cost, to all who apply. Professor Beaumont's never-failing Botanic Remedy for all Diseases arising from indigestion, such as Flatulency or Wind in the Stomach, Bilious or Liver Complaints, Dimness of Sight, and Nervous or Sick Head-Ache. One ingredient used in this remedy was discovered by Professor Beaumont while on a Tour through the Back Woods of America; and the recipe was forwarded to the Directors of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute," at whose cost it is made known to the Public; and they wish it to be distinctly understood, that under no circumstances whatever will they accept any fee, reward, or contribution for the recipe, their object being to shew how far superior the Botanic practice is over all the other practices of medicine. All they wish is, that those who may be benefited thereby, will communicate the same, in order that the Public may know the value of this remedy, and forward the movement for Medical Reform.
Address, enclosing directed envelope—"The Secretary of the Botanic Institute, Liverpool."

DEAFNESS.—Will be forwarded, on receipt of directed envelope, addressed to "The Secretary, Botanic Institute, Liverpool," a Recipe, to Cure all Cases of Deafness and Noise in the Head, provided the drum of the ear be not broken.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER.
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
32, MERRION SQUARE, NORTH,
(Corner of Holles-street),
Physician and Surgeon (twenty-five years' practical experience), Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Mid-Day (Sundays, 8 till 11).
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary,) Five Shillings, at Dr. P's or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter 10s. Medicine included.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT—*Mothers and Nurses*, who know how young children are ever exposed to accidents resulting in cuts, bruises, burns or scalds, may save themselves from much anxiety and trouble if they will always have ready at hand a supply of this inestimable Ointment. If the parts injured be gently covered with it, the pain will be immediately relieved, and all the bad consequences of the accident be speedily and permanently removed. This Ointment, though benign and gentle in its action, possesses extraordinary power in the rapidity and completeness of its effects. It is composed of rare balsams.

Music.

TO PRESIDENTS OF BAND COMMITTEES, &c.
FOR SALE, a complete set of BRASS and REED INSTRUMENTS, in excellent condition and but little used, including
Euphonions, Sax-horns, Bass Tubas, Brass Piccolos, Tenors, Cornopeans, Clarionets, &c.
The whole will be disposed of on moderate terms.
Apply to J. W., IRISH TIMES Office, 4, Lower Abbey-street.

PIANOFORTE WAREROOMS, 13, Westland Row. M. GUNN and SON respectfully announce their RETURN from LONDON, where they have purchased largely from
COLLARD, ERARD, KIRKMAN, BROADWOOD, and other eminent makers, securing many unusually fine instruments.
To meet the unprecedented increase of their business they have made a considerable Addition to their Warerooms, which now contain a stock unrivalled for UNIFORM, EXCELLENCE, VARIETY, and CHEAPNESS.
New Pianos from Twenty-two Guineas on Hire at 12s. 6d per month.
PIANOS TUNED or REPAIRED in the best possible manner in Town or Country, as usual.

Miscellaneous.

MAPPIN'S ELECTRO SILVER PLATE and TABLE CUTLERY.
MAPPIN BROTHERS, Manufacturers by special appointment to the Queen, are the only Sheffield makers who supply the Consumer in London. Their London Show Rooms, 67 and 68, King William Street, London Bridge, contain by far the Largest STOCK of ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE and TABLE CUTLERY in the World, which is transmitted direct from their Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works Sheffield.

	Fiddle Pattern.	Double Thread.	King's Pattern.	Lily Pattern
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Forks, best quality	1 16 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 12 0
12 Table Spoons, do. ..	1 16 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 12 0
12 Dessert Forks, do. ..	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0
12 Dessert Spoons, do. ..	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0
12 Tea Spoons, do. ..	0 16 0	1 4 0	1 7 0	1 16 0
2 Sauce Ladles do. ..	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0
1 Gravy Spoon, do. ..	0 7 0	0 10 6	0 11 0	0 13 0
4 Salt Spoons (gilt bowls)	0 6 8	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 14 0
1 Mustard Spoon, do. ..	0 2 6	0 3 0	0 3 6	0 3 8
1 Pair Sugar Tongs, do. ..	0 3 6	0 5 6	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Pair Fish Carvers, do. ..	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 14 0	1 18 0
1 Butter Knife, do. ..	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Soup Ladle, do. ..	0 10 0	0 16 0	0 17 6	1 0 0
6 Egg Spoons (gilt) do. ..	0 10 0	0 15 0	0 18 0	1 1 0
Complete Service ..	£10 13 10	15 16 6	17 13 6	21 4 6

Any Article can be had separately at the same Prices.
One set of 4 Corner Dishes (forming 8 Dishes), £8 8s.; One Set of 4 Dish Covers—viz., one 20 inch, one 18 inch, and two 14 inch—£10 10s.; Cruet Frame, 4 Glass, 24s.; Full size Tea and Coffee Service, £9 10s. A Costly Book of Engravings, with prices attached, sent per post, on receipt of 12 stamps.

	Ordinary Quality.	Medium Quality.	Best Quality.
Two DOZ. Full-size Table Knives,	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Ivory Handles.....	2 4 0	3 6 0	4 12 0
1½ Doz. Full-size ditto.....	2 4 0	3 14 0	5 2 0
One Pair Regular Meat Carvers...	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
One Pair Extra-size ditto.....	0 8 6	0 12 0	0 16 6
One Pair Poultry Carvers.....	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
One Steel for Sharpening.....	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Complete Service.....	£4 16 0	6 18 6	9 16 6

MESSRS MAPPIN'S Table Knives still maintain their unrivalled superiority; all their blades, being their own Sheffield manufacture, are of the very first quality, with secure Ivory Handles, which do not come loose in hot water; and the difference in price is occasioned solely by the superior quality and thickness of the Ivory Handles.
MAPPIN, BROTHERS, 67 and 68 King William-street, City, London; Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

WHY BUY PLATED ARTICLES, when your old ones can be RE-PLATED, REPAIRED, and in every respect made equal to new,
AT ONE-FOURTH OF THE COST, BY
CHARLES WALL,
67 WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN,
who Electro-Plates, and Gilds scientifically, on the Premises.
FOR A SHILLING GET A POUND
Canister of WALL'S ELECTRIC PASTE, for CLEANING PLATE, PLATED WARE, &c. Being partly composed of Oxide of Silver, instead of wearing Silver off articles (as most preparations do), it will leave a deposit of Silver every time it is used.

J. TWEEDALL MANUFACTURING CUTLER,
39, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN,
(Late of Lamprey's),
I beg to call attention to my Stock of Plated Forks, Spoons, &c., Patent, Plain, and Champagne Cork Screws. Children's Knives and Forks. Masticating Knives. Knife and Fork for persons with one hand. Instantaneous Pen Makers. Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in roll-up case. Hunting and Military Spurs. Saunders' American Razor Strop. Badger-hair Shaving Brushes. Shaving Boxes. Mechi's Razor Strop and Paste. Champagne Nippers. Flower Gatherers, and Grape Scissors. Horse Clipping Scissors and Combs. Lamp Scissors. Paper Hangers' Scissors. Nail Files and Nail Nippers. Button Hooks. Corn Rasps. Ladies' Pages and Glove Buttoners. Superior Needles. Silver Thimbles. Silver and Steel Bodkins. Stilettoes. Mordan's Leads for Pencils. Steel Watch Guards. Albert Chains and Watch Keys. Tweezers, Shawl Pins, Railway Whistles, Dog Collars, Fencing Foils and Masks, and every other article in the Trade, in variety and at Moderate Prices.
Old Ivory Handles Newly Bladed. Blunt Knives Ground and Sharpened. Razors carefully Sharpened. Pen Knives Sharpened or Newly Bladed. Scissors Ground and Sharpened; and all kinds of CUTLERY Made to Order and Repaired NO SECOND PRICE.

PERFORATED ZINC FOR WINDOW BLINDS, AND VENTILATION,
Wholesale at Very Low Prices at
WILLIAM CURTIS, AND SONS,
BRASS-FOUNDING, AND GAS-FITTING WAREHOUSE
25, 26, 27, 28 and 29, CHANCERY-LANE.

PORTABLE GALVANIZED WIRE CHAIRS.
JOSHUA EDMUNDSON AND CO. have received a large assortment of the above, both with and without Backs and Arms, which they recommend for lightness, durability and cheapness.
Prices, 3s. 9d. and upwards.
In every other description of House Furnishing Ironmongery J. E. and Co.'s Stock will be found fully assorted. The quality is of the best description, and the prices very moderate. They would in particular allude to the following amongst many other articles, viz:—
Iron and Brass Bedsteads and Children's Cots,
Baths and Toilet Ware,
Tea Trays, Tea Urns, Moderateur Lamps, in China and Bronze,
Drawing-room and Parlour Grates,
Fenders and Fire Irons,
Electro-plated Tea Sets, Knives and Forks, Spoons, &c.;
Britannia Metal and Block Tin Dish Covers,
Goddard's Patent Close Fire and Open Fire Kitchen Ranges,
Patent Mangles, Knife Cleaners,
Cinder Sifters, &c.
Agents for Milner's Fireproof Safes, and Boxes.
JOSHUA EDMUNDSON AND CO.,
House Furnishing Ironmongers, Gas Fitters, and Brass Founders,
34, 35, AND 36, CAPEL-STREET.
Manufacturers to the PATENT GAS APPARATUS for lighting Country Seats, Towns, &c.

MICHAEL McLOUGHLIN
PLUMBER AND GAS FITTER,
FORCE PUMP AND WATER CLOSET MANUFACTURER,
39, DENMARK-STREET.
Country Orders (by post) punctually attended to.

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWING-ROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE IRONS.
And all kinds of
BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY.
MAURICE BROOKS,
SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY AT REDUCED PRICES.
T. HENSHAW AND CO.,
5, CHRIST-CHURCH-PLACE AND
31, MIDDLE ABBEY-STREET, DUBLIN,
Are now supplied with a most extensive assortment of Grates Ranges, Water Pipes and Gutters, Sash Weights, Locks, Hinges, Skylights, and Chimney Pieces. With a large Stock of every other description of Goods in the Building and Furnishing Ironmongery Trade.
Builders are invited to inspect the Stock and compare prices previous to purchasing.
April 27th, 1859.

GENTLEMEN should be aware of the now admitted fact that the best cut and most elegantly finished Coats produced in Dublin, are those manufactured by the firm of ROGERS, BAKER, & CO. The peculiar feature of these Garments is the expansiveness of the breast and shoulder, thereby providing for the muscular development of the chest and imparting a tapered symmetry to the waist. By this means a *distinguished* effect is produced, which commands the admiration of every man of taste.
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PHOTOGRAPHY.—NOTICE OF REMOVAL TO 22, WESTMORELAND-STREET.
WILLIAM ANDREWS begs to acquaint his Friends and Patrons, that he has removed to more Commodious Premises, having taken the house lately occupied by Mr. C. Hawkins. He hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of those favours so liberally bestowed on him since leaving Professor Glackman's Establishment, and assures his Friends no attention shall be wanting to render his Gallery the most perfect in Dublin. Parties favouring him with a Sitting will not run the risk of receiving bad or unsatisfactory Portraits, as W. A. will guarantee each Portrait taken equal to the specimens he exhibits.
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PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENT MAKER,
Begs to intimate to his Customers and the Public that he has REMOVED his Workshops from No. 29 to
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Save your Money and Time by Purchasing your Stationery at the above Establishment, the Cheapest in the City for Account Books of all kinds, from One Penny to Five Pounds; Envelopes and Note Paper, Stamped with Trinity College Arms, always in Stock.
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Gentlemen in or about joining, her Majesty's Service are respectfully invited to inspect our extensive and varied Stock of
PORTABLE FURNITRE,
comprising a great variety of Drawingroom Suits, Beds, Drawers, Easy Chairs, Toilet Glasses, Wash Stands, Baths, and every other article of Furniture requisite for the Barrack or Camp. A select assortment of the best Solid Leather Portmanteans, &c. Every article being manufactured on the Premises, will be engaged of the best materials, and of very superior design and workmanship.
Mess Plate and Linen Chests, Orderly Room and Quartermaster's Store Chests, Arm Chests, &c., made in a superior manner.
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W. COLLINS AND CO.'S CELEBRATED SPRING MATTRESS, 35s.—WHOLESALE MANUFACTORY,
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Attention is respectfully directed to the superiority of these over other descriptions of METALLIC BEDSTEADS.
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Patent Cambridge Couch, patent Canteen Field Bed, patent Livingstone Couch and Chair, all of Wrought Iron, adapted for home or foreign use, and also for invalids. Catalogues free.—165, Piccadilly, London.

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Every description of Silver Mountings for Crimean, Turkish, and other Medals, same as supplied by him to the 5th Royal Irish Lancers and other Regiments.

Swivels, Clasps, Bars, Buckles, Rings, and Ribbons supplied on the shortest notice.

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LAURENCE TIPPER, House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter, 31, William-street, (successor to the late R. Austin, Molesworth-street), begs to inform his friends and the public in general, that he is prepared to execute all orders in Room Papering, Painting, Gilding, and Glazing, &c., at moderate charges, combined with superior workmanship and best materials.

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Breakfast,	Knives,
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Tea Ware,	Chandeliers,
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Glass of every description charged moderate in large Hirage.

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15, DAWSON-STREET, DUBLIN.

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On Sale best Table Potatoes, Potatoes for Pig and Fowl feeding offered at 2s. per cwt. delivered carriage free in the City.

Irish Salt Manufactured at Ringsend. English Salt Rock and Agricultural Sale lowest Cash prices.

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(Late Advertisement).

METROPOLITAN HALL (late Music Hall).

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.—The PEOPLE OF DUBLIN are earnestly invited to attend the PUBLIC MEETING for PRAYER and PRAISE, held every MONDAY EVENING in the above Hall, at eight o'Clock.

Clergymen of the various Denominations will be present to take part in the proceedings.

N.B.—The Clergy are requested to announce the above Meeting from their pulpits each Sunday, and urge upon their Congregation to attend them.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the General Post Office for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

Portugal	... ...	One p.m., July 17.
Australia and New Zealand, via Marseilles, India (Bombay) via Marseilles)	... ...	Six p.m., July 17.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., via Southampton	... ...	One p.m., June 19.

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian Packet, Quebec, &c., as Letters and Lower Provinces, addressed via Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communications can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.

No communications of a political character can be inserted, unless post-paid, nor can any rejected communications be returned, unless post-paid, and paid for, at the rate of 1s. for every such communication.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, JULY 16.

THE present government must entertain a very low opinion of the common sense of Irishmen if they imagine that the committee recently appointed to investigate the question of Postal contracts will be regarded on this side of the channel in any other light than as a systematised attempt to deprive the country of one of the few opportunities afforded it of developing its resources and testifying its capabilities as a field of commercial enterprise. Nominally the labours of this committee will comprise an examination into many other cases bearing on the general question. But it is scarcely attempted to be concealed that the grant of a subsidy to the recently established Galway line of Packets constitutes the real object of attack, and that to place that grant in an odious light is the aim of the present agitation. There is no occasion to search for public grounds to account for this determined onslaught; in truth, they would be scarcely discoverable. But a few less worthy motives lie not far from the surface, and to these we would direct the attention of our countrymen. In the first place, it is only too obvious that there exists, among the *quasi* Liberal party, a considerable section, who are imbued with an irrational hatred and jealousy of all things Irish, who regard us as semi barbarous and uncougenial neighbours unfit and unworthy of favor or consideration, and who welcome an opportunity like the present of expressing their dislike in a tangible form. Should anybody doubt that such a section exists, let him glance over the columns of its organ, the *Times*, and he will find ample proof of that bitterness and sneering depreciation of which we speak. In the second place, Irish National Enterprise has to contend against the Parliamentary interest of influential commercial establishments with whose monopoly any new project might clash; and the public at large have little ides to what extent pressure can be brought to bear upon either individuals or parties in this way. Sometimes, as on the occasion of the debate upon the appointment of this committee, the truth will peep out a little through the over zeal of partizans, but in general such influence is an under current only perceptible by its results. Lastly, there is the opposition of ordinary Parliamentary faction, never too particular as to the means, provided an opening for a blow at an enemy be discernible, and such was evidently the case in the present instance. Ministerial exultation knew no bounds at the prospect of a discovery of a great job, and crushing disclosures of the venality of the late government were announced. The denouement however has not yet arrived, and as Lord Derby's Ministry court the fullest enquiry we await with pleasure of an enquiry into the matter.

The real question lies in a nutshell. It is no doubt the business of a government to practise all due economy—but it is a still more paramount duty for them to foster such enterprise and develope such resources as may appear to them likely to prove of national importance. Such a scheme they might fairly consider the formation of the Western Packet Station. The mere fact that one great mercantile establishment had up to the present moment well and duly performed the contract, could in no way bind a government to renew that contract when expired, or even to throw it open to general competition. Had the Messrs. Cunard abandoned the tortuous and dangerous Mersey and established a rival establishment at Limerick, Valentia, or Galway, they might have had some reasonable ground for complaint; but as the question now stands, the government were of opinion that competition in the matter should be not that of purse against purse but of station against station, and acted wisely in according the preference to Galway. We believe that the day is not far distant when the present patchwork administration must fall asunder, and a fresh appeal be made to the country. When it arrives, we trust that Ireland will not forget to reckon with those who now grudge her the means for the first time offered of extending her enterprise, and taking her place among the commercial nations of the world.

LOUIS Napoleon claims to be one "who understands his epoch." If so his epoch assuredly does not understand him. He is a sphyx, mysterious, inexorable, and destructive, as that ancient symbol of relentless despotism. He has baffled all the politicians of Europe, and even his own ministers. Perhaps he has succeeded chiefly by the assumption of frankness and openness. He embraces a fixed idea, declares what he thinks fit of it, and then adheres to it. The fluctuating and hesitating politicians of modern days, who follow in the wake of events, cannot understand a man whose policy is unchangeable. They trust to time, to the chapter of accidents, to concession or diplomacy. He follows on the path tracked out in his own heart and never changes. In the midst of bewildered statesmen he stands firm, a rock among the changing currents of European opinion. None but those who are blinded by prejudice or ignorance can accuse Louis Napoleon of falsehood or hypocrisy as far as he has declared his policy. Of that portion which he has not declared time alone can be the interpreter. For who keeps his conscience? Who listens to his confession?

Louis Napoleon has carried out his declared plans respecting Italy, and carried them out with perfect exactitude. He has dissatisfied all extreme parties, but still he has preserved his own determined course. The world, if it could have believed in his sincerity, had the means of judging exactly what he intended to effect. He published the "Idees Napoleonnies" in 1839, and then advocated the enlargement of Piedmont, but not to the extent which would make her independent of France. He quotes in the same work the words of the great Napoleon with respect to the Papacy—"I seek in vain to determine the limits between civil and religious authority; the existence of these limits is a dream," adding of himself that "one of these two powers claims to embrace everything and to hold the other in subjection to her will." In the famous pamphlet published in February last, he expresses his determination to increase to a certain extent the power of Piedmont, adding that, "the *Italian idea* has been since 1847 the motive and the cause of every act of the policy of Piedmont, the passion of King Victor Emmanuel, and the standard of the cabinet of Count Cavour." With respect to the Papacy, he declared that it was the chief difficulty of the Italian question, "because its government was neither more nor less than Catholic authority applied to temporal interests," and because its entirely clerical character "is an absurdity, a cause of discontent, and consequently a source of weakness to the Pope, revolutions in Italy, and wars in Europe." He then proposes "The formation of a general *Italian Confederation with the Pope at the head of it*, adding the almost blasphemous words---La présséance du Pape résulte du son titre de pontife, *il représente la souveraineté éternelle de Dieu!*" In the same publications he contends for the abrogation of the private treaties of Austria with the Italian princes, and a quasi constitutional league of all the kingdoms of Italy in the form of a confederation.

In these points then Louis Napoleon has kept his word. The treaties which bound the Italian States to Austria are torn into fragments and scattered to the winds; Piedmont is enlarged by the addition of Lombardy, with four millions of people; the Pope has been made the honorary president of a confederation. France has not sought or obtained one inch of Italian soil.

The *Times* tells us all this could have been done by diplomacy, true, but after interminable delays and endless complications. Besides, he who undertook to solve the difficulty certainly should have the selection of his instruments. There was a great army to satisfy by a little additional glory, and the Emperor desired to prove he was a worthy successor of the greatest military genius of Europe. Again, had Louis Napoleon asked for Savoy, the *Times* would have justly censured his ambition for territorial conquest. Had Tuscany been erected into a principality for Prince Napoleon, we would have the old cry of "the Mediterranean is a French lake," and "France intercepts our commerce with the East." To give Sardinia a powerful pre-eminence in Italy would have been to destroy the confederation. To overthrow the Papacy altogether would be to arouse fanatical treason in his own dominions. It is really curious to find that Louis Napoleon has actually carried out the policy of his opponents, and virtually accepted the offers made by Austria to Lord Palmerston, 10 years since; while the Red Republican and Mazzini faction, who thought they had led the Emperor into the trap are effectually caught themselves. The Emperor moreover has appreciated thoroughly the ambitious designs of Victor Emmanuel and Count Cavour, and has endorsed by his acts the opinion expressed by Lord Derby in words. Will Lord John Russell venture to sneer at the Emperor as being "decidedly Austrian in his tendencies?"

"I leave Italy to work out her own freedom," says the Emperor in his proclamation to his soldiers. The *Times* jeers, the *Daily News* mocks, the *Star* waxes indignant. "Free under Austria!" we hear re-echoed. We assert then,—and we have been no sycophants of the Emperor, we assert that the Emperor has sown the seeds of freedom broadcast if the Italians will duly cultivate the tender plant in its germination. The English Constitution was not the growth of a day. Little by little the people won their privileges from their feudal oppressors, aided by the King, and then with mailed barons against the King; Germany should not censure a constitution modelled on her own. Switzerland is free and federal, and she lies close to Italy. The ideal of a "confederation" as shadowed forth in the "Idecs Napoleonnies," and in the Pamphlet "Napoleon" et Italie, is a federal Parliament for the whole peninsula constituted of representatives from the several States, in proportion to their numbers, and elected by popular suffrage. This is precisely the principle of the German confederation. Now, we ask any thinking man, will the people of the Romagna send to the council the friends of the tyrant who ordered and rewarded the butchery of Perugia? Will Naples, thrice insurgent within ten years, send up supporters of Bourbon despotism? Will Venice, Queen of the Adriatic, under the mild rule of the Archduke Maximilian, elect men who will applaud the decrees of the Aulic Counèil? Will Sardinia and Lombardy give their votes in favour of the Papacy, whose dominion King and people alike have spurned? Will the gentle and loving Duchess of Parma become retrograde, and compel the people to choose only representatives of ultra-opinions? Can not the Princes of Tuscany and Modena be taught by misfortune, and submit to the order of destiny to permit a free choice? He who doubts all this doubts the sincerity of Italian complaints and must doubt the narratives of their sufferings so ostentatiously proclaimed. Now fancy the Pope as head of a Confederation elected by the Italian people. That is, fancy the Grand Llama of Thibet presiding over a Birmingham reform meeting, the Emperor of China president of the American Congress, and the Sultan of Turkey "honorary head" of the Argentine Republic. It was not without reason Count Cavour resigned, nor was it without reason Antonelli imitated his example. The one supposed he had obtained in Napoleon one to second "that vaulting ambition which o'erleaped itself," the other imagined he had paralyzed his efforts for Italian freedom by the deadening hand of a spectral power. To be FREE, Italy must be liberated from the control of two extremes---Sardinia and Rome. Think of it well. We know not what designs Louis Napoleon may have within his inscrutable breast, but this we do know, though as yet we are alone in saying it, that he has solved the Italian difficulty with consummate sagacity and unrivalled prescience.

The *Times* on our National defences:—When so delicate a matter as the defensive condition of the country is discussed in Parliament, reported in our columns, and read all over the world, it is a comfort to find great variety of opinions, some inattention to material facts, and a civilian's rather than a soldiers's survey of affairs. No doubt, it is very easy to imbibe a most alarming view of our case. The first view is very alarming, and we have no wish to detract from its just importance. In six weeks Austria, with half a million of the finest soldiers in the world, and upon soil every inch of which was familiar to her military authorities, found herself pushed into a corner by France, and compelled to surrender a great province. We have nothing to compare with the immense instrument of defence here found of no avail. The numbers of our army at home are almost ridiculous, and we feel that we provoke a smile while we repeat them. The number of soldiers actually defending these islands cannot be put at more than 110,000. This includes 25,000 Militia, 19,000 depots of regiments in India; Military Train, medical staff, men in hospitals, and other deductions from the fighting strength. After these deductions the net force was put by Mr. H. Baillie last night at 58,000. If Ireland be allowed only 20,000 for her defence, and our great ports and arsenals are properly garrisoned, then we are told there will not be left more than 25,000 to meet an invading army in the field. Before the battle of Solferino the Austrians had ten *corps d'armée*, each nearly 40,000 strong, under the order of the Commander-in-Chief, and more or less available. At the centre of attack nearly a hundred thousand men were found insufficient to resist the ever-renewed columns of the French. Compared with these numbers 25,000 is a handful. It would be outflanked and surrounded at once. The invader could afford to pass it by, leaving a division to watch it. Upon the ordinary principles of war it would have to surrender, and would lose its right to quarter if it attempted a futile resistance. The conclusion from this melancholy view of our defences is that we should consider long before we permanently assign 80,000 of our best men to India, though that is the *minimum* allowed by the Commissioners who have inquired into this point. It it argued in reply to their report that, no doubt, 80,000 men would make us easy for the safety of our Indian possessions; but they are wanted at home. It is absurd, say the alarmist, if we may so call them, to give India 80,000 trained British soldiers to defend her, when we really cannot make out that we have more than 25,000 ready to march against an enemy in Kent or Sussex, even though he came with 200,000.

The military question, however, though sufficiently serious, is not that of a Continental State. Our insular position gives us advantages and disadvantages. If it diverts our strength a hundred different ways, and leads us to scatter our army over India and fifty dependencies—if it banish to the former 80,000 of our best men, and spreads more than half as many over distant colonies and forts; on the other hand it certainly makes a handful equivalent to a host for the protection of our own homes. We have no bitter enemy for a neighbour with nothing but a mountain stream between his outposts and ours. If our navy does its duty in the very humblest way, the enemy could not land more than 40,000 or 50,000 men in fighting order and condition. That much done, by a very successful surprise, and by extraordinary good luck, the enemy would find it impossible to introduce 10,000 more men on any part of our shores, unless, indeed he threw them away upon some remote coast of Ireland, or Scotland, or Wales; or, possibly Cornwall or Devon. In these days, however, nothing is expected from a march of ten thousand men for two or three hundred miles to effect a junction with a body which, meanwhile, has itself to look after. If the enemy's fleet could dominate over ours, and command our own seas, and if the 50,000 landed, with all their train, could hold their ground, advance into the interior, keep up communication with the coast, receive supplies, and be reinforced to the usual scale of continental war, then, of course, it might go hard with us. We might be unable to meet it in the field with the least chance of success, and might have to surrender the metropolis to the fury or cupidity of the foe. We might have to refund all our Chinese ransoms, with good interest. But all these suppositions we believe to be preposterous; and we cannot think that our military authorities would countenance them for a moment. Our nominal force of 110,000 men, though including the embodied militia, Indian depots, garrisons, and a large proportion of men not available, while it does not include the Marines and the Pensioners, would certainly supply enough to meet 50,000 men, and give us several chances of beating them. It is to the navy, not the army, that we must trust for those 50,000 not growing into 150,000, and not receiving their full complement of artillery and cavalry, the latter far more necessary to the invader here than among the friendly population of Lombardy.

But, while we thus deprecate the first and most alarming view of our power of resistance — the mere comparison of our 25,000 with the 250,000 of a great Continental State — we are ready to admit that England cannot afford to have actually a less army at home than in one dependency in the other hemisphere. Those 80,000 British soldiers who we are told are necessary for India are a deduction from the strength of this country. The fate of an invasion would be decided months before they could be recalled. They cannot, indeed, be regarded as quite lost to the defence of this country because India is our school of arms. Did we but use this very costly school as we might do, we should take care that every old African brought against us was matched with an old Indian, and that the ravagers of Arab villages were confronted with the captors of Delhi, Cawnpore, and Lucknow. But we repeat, there is a manifest absurdity and an outrage on common sense in our maintaining 80,000 British soldiers in India and 50,000 in other distant dependencies while we cannot reckon on mustering more than the latter figure against an invader at home. We rely on those 50,000 to do the work, and to drive the invaders into the sea, because we must rely, and because it is the tradition of this country to retain but a small garrison. Yet is a state of things to be regarded with the most nervous caution. It may be right, and sometimes safe, to contend against great odds, but it calls for skill at least in proportion to the audacity of the attempt. We should omit nothing that may make 50,000 do the work of thrice their number. Undoubtedly, we are making great advances in this direction. The training schools of Aldershott, Woolwich, the Curragh, and Shorncliffe, have told much on the army, and even raised the tone of the service. Our artillery is immensely improved. We are ready to believe that our Commissariat, Military Train, and Medical Staff share this progress. Our weapons are not the same things as they were. Our fortifications are at least as advanced as British science can make them The strong man who keeps the house must be fully armed, and he is better armed than he was. Yet, when a stronger man comes, we are told, he may enter his house, and then whose are those arms in which he trusted. England ought to take care to have always such an army at home that by our railway system there may be immediately assembled at any point a force superior to any army which a foe may suddenly land on these shores.

The *Morning Post* upon the resignation of Count Cavour:—

The entirely national character of all future Italian armies, and the abolition of the ecclesiastical government of the Papal States are the great objects to be attained, so far as the destruction of the present system is concerned, we have next to turn to the scheme of an Italian Confederation as a means of preserving the nationality of Italy under its different states and local government. In order to render this federal policy stable, it is necessary one North Italian Power should be possessed of such a preponderance as to entitle it to assume the lead in Italian politics. We need hardly say that that state must be Sardinia. Enriched by the possession of Lombardy she would comprise a population of more than eight millions. A powerful Italian State with liberal principles of Government would lead Italy in the path of liberalism, and adapt her at once to the arts of political progress and to self-defence. A nation of twenty-six million may fairly aspire, if united, not only to the maintenance of a complete independence, but to the exercise of a considerable share in the affairs of Europe. A confederacy so constituted that the State nearest to the Alps would possess a population of one-third of all Italy, would at once guarantee the stability of the whole Confederate body, while it would at the same time not be so powerful as to excite its jealousy. Sardinia, in a word, enlarged as now arranged, will fairly aim to lead, without being in a condition to attempt to govern.

But whatever were our prepossessions on the vexed subject of Italy, we should be sorry to adjudge a treaty of peace according to the construction put upon it by a single minister. Count Cavour is an honest man, and an accomplished statesman; and his withdrawal from the Sardinian Government, which he has guided through so many doubts and dangers, is unquestionably an incident calculated to elicit sincere regret. No words from our pen shall qualify in his retirement, the admiration we so long and consistently expressed for his official career. But truth certainly demands that we should acknowledge Count Cavour to be a statesman often as hasty in action as he is bold and patriotic in intention. This event has come before us with the less astonishment from the remembrance that before the war commenced, he was on the verge of the resignation that he has now finally tendered. He was then about to withdraw on the question of the disarmament of Sardinia previous to the assembling of the then contemplated Congress. True to his countrys interest, he stood by her in her dangers; but he now quits the government in peace. M. Cavour does not possess that ductility and pliancy to circumstance and necessity which, in the long run, are essential to complete the practical minister. The treaty does not correspond to his vision of an Italian future. But Count Cavour appears to have conjured in his own brain something different to what is proposed, and he accordingly leaves to others the task of conducting the government of Turin with an augmentation of three million inhabitants and the most fertile plains of Italy to his master's empire, and with a military reputation which Piedmont never before attained.

This decision of the late Prime Minister of Sardinia is the more surprising because only a few days before the Treaty of Peace was signed Italy had made most unquestionable advances in the cause of civil and religious freedom, The ecclesiastical toleration long sanctioned in Sardinia had just been extended to Lombardy. Throughout that province a great innovation was made the terms of the Concordat concluded between Austria and the Papacy, which had nowhere been more rigorously enforced than in the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. The Concordat, indeed, was simply suppressed and set aside; and full swing was at once given to Piedmontese principles of Government. Events throughout the war have certainly followed each other apace; but though we have grown accustomed to a quick succession of marvels, this triumph of social liberty was surely sufficient for the hour. More than all, it served as a guarantee that the honorary presidency of Italy by the Pope was merely nominal; and that the illiberality of pontifical principles would not be suffered to assert itself in the dominions of the King of Piedmont. Then the Pope is himself charged to reform his Administration; and, so far from the Vatican ruling in Northern Italy, the Vatican bids fair to undergo change on the Tiber. Let it be supposed that M. Cavour questions the efficiency of any such representation to the Papal Government. Well, would it not have been more discreet to await their result in the first instance? Interference with the Papal government would certainly be marked by this difficulty—that if it were supported by force of arms, there would be a renewed joint military invasion of the States of the Church. This course strikes us as singularly objectionable. Now if, on the other hand, the troops of all foreign powers are withdrawn, the Papal Government will be left to the unaided defence of its mercenaries, and popular power may of itself, be able to effect much of what is desired.

The *Morning Star upon the Civil Service Estimates.*

It is impossible here to do more than advert to a few of the items, and these probably will not be the most striking instances of unwarranted increases. In public works and buildings the Treasury demands this year a sum of 808,844*l*. Twenty-four years ago, the total expenditure under this head was 182,000*l*. How has it grown? By a hundred small items unknown in 1835. Buildings in which the public service is carried on represent a large share of the increase. It requires 32,000*l*. this year to keep these buildings in repair, and a sum of 25,000*l*. and upwards will have to be paid for rent for hired premises, in addition; a whole host of commissions, all paid besides, of no earthly use to the public, being quartered here and there about London. Furniture for the year for these public offices will cost £20,000; the most unaccountable item in the list being that of £1,099 for the London University Senate. When the public is called upon to pay a thousand pounds in one year for the furniture for the London University Senate it may be called upon to pay anything; nor will astonishment at such an item much diminish on being told that certain old cathedrals and abbeys in Scotland are preserved at a cost out of the taxes of £1,500 a year for the mere gratification of the ecclesiastical antiquarian. We shall of course be stigmatised as a barbarian. for objecting to this outly; but we do not think that will meet the argument, which is, that as these venerable piles belong to the Church of Scotland, if they are to be preserved, ought to be preserved by those they belong to. But we know how the Church of Scotland would preserve them if it had its own way. Besides these public buildings, the royal palaces are constantly demanding increased expenditure every year — it was £26.000 in 1858-9, now it is £62,000. What necessity there is for this we are unable to state. Of the public works, properly so called, such as Kingstown and Holyhead harbours, and harbours of refuge, there is perhaps least to complain of; but they contribute not a little to the increased expenditure under this head. With respect to salaries and other expenses of the public departments, the increase, during the term we have taken as a comparison, has been from £600,000 to £1,400,000 This includes the item for painting, which in 1857 and 1858 exceeded £400,000, but which this year has been reduced by more than £60,000. In the Foreign Office the increased activity this year demands an additional £6,000 in salaries, the whole being upwards of £33,000, while in 1835 it was only half that sum, with the further and greater advantages that we were meddling and making less in the affairs of foreign nations. The very obnoxious Poor Law Commission manages to augment what it has to do, in spite of the decline of pauperism. In its various departments it asks this year the the trifling sum of £32,000 for salaries, although in 1835, the entire business, with a greatly larger number of paupers to look after, was managed for £42,000. The cost of law and justice, which at that date was only £449,000, will this year exceed two millions and a half. Expenditure on education, science, and art, may be said to have been entirely created within the last quarter of a century, and it amounts now to £1,338,000. It would be well if more money were spent on these things and less upon many others that could be named, but as a rule, the money ought to be spent by the people themselves, and not by the government. We shall offer no opinion here on the policy of public grants in aid of elementary education; but we do not hesitate to say that such Institutions as the University of London, the Scotch Universities and the Queen's University and Colleges in Ireland, ought not to come to the public purse begging for assistance, and if they do, that they ought to be refused. The middle classes can surely pay for their own education, and we believe that, as a rule, they are glad to do so; but the government likes to extend its power and widen its patronage in every direction, and the House of Commons has permitted it in this. The system is radically unsound, and the evil goes deeper than the question of economy.

Fashionable Intelligence.

HER MAJESTY, &c.

FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.

Osborne, July 14.

The Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Princess Alice, Princess Helena, and Princess Louisa, embarked in the Royal yacht, Fairy, yesterday afternoon, and went up the Southampton river. The Prince Consort and the Prince of Wales landed at the Royal Military Hospital at Netley, and inspected the progress of the works.

The Queen returned to Osborne at half-past 8 o'clock.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, attended by Colonel the Hon. R. Bruce, Governor to his Royal Highness, and Captain Keppel, Equerry in Waiting, left Osborne this afternoon for London.

The Prince will proceed to Holyrood Palace to-morrow.

Southampton, Thursday.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, attended by the Hon R. Bruce (Governor) and Captain Keppel (Equerry-in-Waiting), landed in the Docks at half-past two this afternoon, from her Majesty's yacht, Fairy, Commander his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, *en route* from Osborne to Buckingham Palace, on his way to Edinburgh.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales arrived at Buckingham Palace about six o'clock yesterday evening, attended by Colonel the Hon R. Bruce and Captain Keppel.

A deputation on the subject of the Greenwich and Charlton Direct Junction Railway had an interview with the Right Hon. Henry Fitzroy yesterday at the Office of Works, Whitehall-place. The deputation consisted of Mr. Charles J. Cartter, Mr. John Gardner, C.E., Mr. H. J. Lanchester, and Mr. Graham Carttar.

Despatches were received at the Colonial-office yesterday from the Governors of Malta and Gibraltar.

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury in Downing-street. The Ministers present were Viscount Palmerston, the Lord Chancellor, Earl Granville, the Duke of Argyll, Sir G. C. Lewis, Lord John Russell, the Right Hon. Sidney Harbert the Dukeof Newcastle, Sir Charles Wood, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir George Grey, the Duke of Somerset, the Earl of Elgin, the Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson, the Right Hon. E. Cardwell, and the Right Hon. C. P. Villiers.

The Earl and Countess of Derby entertained at dinner last evening, at their mansion in St. James's-square, their Royal Highnesses the Count de Paris and the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale.

Arthur Knox Gore, Esq., 60th Rifles, arrived a few days since at Belleek Manor, the residence of his father Colonel Knox Gore.

Lieutenant Gore served with his regiment for a long period with distinction both in the Cape and India.

Captain Fox, Royal Longford Rifles, has joined his regiment at Longford.

The Army.

The Duke of Cambridge, as General Commanding-in-Chief, held a levee yesterday afternoon at the Horse Guards, which was numerously attended.

Lieut.-Col. Augustus Flemyng and Lieut.-Col. Hamilton Fleming, of the Devonport and Woolwich Divisions of Royal Marine Light Infantry, promoted in July and October, 1855, has been permitted by the Lords of the Admiralty to retire from the service in the enjoyment of full pay; and Captain Robert Murray Curry has been promoted to the rank of Lieut. Col. vice Flemyng, and Captain Edward Stanley Browne, vice Fleming. Captain Snow, Woolwich Division Royal Marines, was yesterday appointed for service on board the guard-ship Queen Charlotte, to relieve Capt. J. A. Stewart. Second Lieut. Frampton, Royal Marines, recently joined, yesterday left Woolwich in charge of 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, and 40 privates, belonging to that division for service on board her Majesty's screw steamship Mars, 80, at Sheerness.

The head-quarters of the 1st battalion of the 10th (North Lincoln) Regiment having arrived at Gravesend, from Calcutta, in the King Philip, the depot companies of the regiment at Chatham are ordered to proceed from that garrison to Gravesend this day, in order to join head-quarters.

Yesterday a detachment of 112 non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Marine Light Infantry and the Marine Artillery, under the command of Capt. G. Webb, left the head-quarters of the Chatham Division, and embarked on board the line-of-battle screw steamship Mars, 81, Capt. J. N. Strange, now fitting for sea.

The examination of the officers for admission to the Staff College will be held at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, commencing on the 1st of the ensuing month, before Major Gen. Cameron, Vice-President, and the following members of the Council of Military Education:—Major Gen. Portlock, Lieut.-Col. Addison, and Col. Elwyn. The examination will extend over seven days.

The following appointments were made yesterday at the Admiralty:—Commander H. F. M'Kilop, to be Inspecting Commander of the Coastguard; Lieut. Hawksworth Fawkes, to the Impericuse; and Lieut. Henry E. Stephens, to the Urgent.

A strong line of defences to connect Fort Gomer with Fort Monkton, in Portsmouth district, be commenced forthwith.

GRAND REVIEW AT THE CURRAGH.

The third grand review for the present season of the troops encamped at the Curragh and Newbridge, took place yesterday under the command of General Lord Seaton. The rumour that his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant was to be present, combined with the magnificence of the weather, attracted an exceedingly large assemblage. The whole Camp was under arms by half-past ten o'clock, soon after which the Scots' Greys and 5th Lancers arrived from Newbridge.

At eleven o'clock all the troops, cavalry and infantry, numbering nearly eleven thousand men, and consisting of the 1st Royal Dragoons, the 2nd Dragoons, (or Scots Greys), the 5th Royal Irish Lancers, two troops of the Royal Horse Artillery, two field batteries of the Royal Artillery, the 10th Regiment (2nd Battalion), the 14th Regiment (2nd Battalion), the 16th Regiment (2nd Battalion), the 18th Royal Irish (2nd Battalion), the 56th Regiment, the 76th Regiment, the 2nd Staffordshire Militia, and the 2nd Lincolnshire Militia, were formed in position on the plain, stretching between the race course and the camp. The opening movement was on the part of the Infantry (the 1st Brigade), who formed into contiguous columns facing the Grand Stand, a brigade of cavalry concentrating to their extreme right, supported by a troop of the Horse Artillery. The 2nd Brigade of infantry, which occupied a position somewhat in advance to the right, received orders to form a junction with the extreme left of the line formed by the 1st Brigade, and accordingly, to effect this object, advanced in columns, with cavalry and artillery covering its right flank. The cavalry then formed into three lines, the 1st Royals in front, the Scots Greys next in position, and the 5th Lancers in support, and advancing towards the Standhouse, near which they halted, while at the same moment the infantry changed front to the same direction, it being supposed that the enemy was attacking Kildare. The 4th Brigade then advanced in front of the whole line as skirmishers, supported by some companies of infantry in the same order. The enemy receiving there with a smart fire, they retired slowly on their supports, and the infantry deployed into line *en echelon*, left in front. The cavalry was at the same time ordered to take ground to the left in column of troops, after which they wheeled into line, guarding the left flank of the entire army. A fire was then opened along the whole line, and continued for some time, when the right flank was supposed to be thrown back by the left of the enemy, and the troops gradually retook their original position fronting the Grand Stand. A well sustained file fire was then re-opened, while the artillery commenced a tremendous cannonade from either flank. The firing having ceased, the entire body of infantry, which occupied a rising ground, charged down the hill towards the Stand, *en échelon* of brigade; after which the cavalry charged across from the left in three lines the 1st Royals leading. This terminated the imaginary engagement, and the troops then formed into one grand column, the cavalry and Horse Artillery in front, and marched past, the cavalry in a smart trot, and the infantry in quick time. A large assemblage of spectators, comprising, in addition to the excursionists from

LATEST NEWS.

IRISH TIMES' OFFICE,
Saturday, One, a.m.
(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

The *Independence* says the conditions of the peace were proposed by the Emperor of Austria as an ultimatum beyond which he would concede nothing.

The interview between the two Emperors lasted nearly the whole day.

The Paris Correspondent of the *Times* says the fortresses of Perugia and Mantua will not be given up to Piedmont, not being considered as belonging to Lombardy; and it is reported that the Emperor of Austria will not concede to submit the terms of peace to a Congress.

The *Globe* remarks that in the new Italian Confederation, Austria will not only have a vote for Venice, but for the rotten boroughs of Modena, Parma, and Florence.

INSURRECTIONARY MOVEMENTS AT BOLOGNA.

At Bologna, on the 8th instant, the Provisional Government prohibited the journals from publishing the encyclical letter of the Pope referring to the war. There were 5,000 volunteers in the town who threatened to revolt if they were not led against the pontifical troops. These volunteers had fraternised with 2,000 Piedmontese troops, and 1,200 Roman Carbineers. The population of Bologna was in a state of great alarm.

The new *Prussian Gazette* remarks that France will be now the preponderatiug power on the Continent. The two great German Powers will, in future, hold themselves apart, while Austria will be more friendly with France than Prussia will be; just in the same way after the Crimean war, Russia was on better terms with France than with Austria.

French funds not arrived.

DEPARTURE OF THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs on Thursday evening that the Emperor had left Verona for Vienna at three o'clock. The despatch of reinforcements and ammunition for Italy has been stopped. The French Minister of War has by telegraph countermanded the departure of any more troops for Italy. A letter from Valleggio says that the French *corps d'armée* has commenced its countermarch. A few cases of cholera are reported to have occurred in the Austrian army.

AUSTRIA AND ENGLAND.

The Vienna journals are already speculating on the results, for England, of the relations established between France and Austria. An order of the day has published at Verona on the 12th, which says that Austria commenced the war, for the maintenance of sacred treaties relying on the devotedness of the people, and the bravery of her army, and her natural allies. Not having found allies, Austria yields to an unfavourable political situation. The Emperor heartily thanks the people as well as the army, who have again shown that the sovereign may confidently rely upon their devotedness, if any new struggle should arise.

According to a letter iu the *Times* from Rome, dated 7th instant, the Pope had sent an autograph letter to the Emperor Napoleon, sta ting that he was determined to demand from the Catholic powers an armed intervetion.

AMERICA.

LIVERPOOL, FRIDAY NIGHT.

The R. M. S. "Persia," Captain Juddins, which sailed from New York 6th instant, arrived in the Mersy, at half-past nine, p.m. She brings 227 passengers and 753,750 dollars in specie, on 6th; she passed the Asia, bound for New York, and a Screw supposed to be the Vigo. The Vanderbilt from Southampton, reached New York on 3rd, and the North Americe, hence arrived at Quebec, same day. The Adelaide, from Galway, reached St. John's N. F. on 5th.

The national holiday, the 4th, was celebrated with enthusiasm throughout the Union, and withont any serious disaster. Political news quite unimportant. The Mammoth balloon, Atlantic, which started from St. Louis on 1st, for a voyage to the Seabord, landed near Troy, New York, on 3rd, making the distance of 1,150 miles in 19 hours 50 minutes. Four gentlemen were in the balloon. There is later news from America, but it is of no importance. The position of the contendtng forces is unchanged. The American Minister is said to have some drafts of treaties, which he was negociating with the Juarez Government, and which, among other things, conceded certain advantages to America, in consideration of certain services in men and money for the Juarez Government. Havannah advices to 30th ult., report anactive sugar market, and prices higher.

The New York money market was languid owing to the national holiday but was firmer at close; Silk market quiet but steady; the Weekly Bank returns of New York City shew again an increase on Specie of 181,781 dols.; Sterling Exchange quiet, and flat bills on London ranging from 109¾ to 109¾; Coffee firm at full prices; Cotton dull; Queen's nominally unchanged; Flour quiet but buoyant at slight advanc; Wheat inactive but steady; Corn firm, business limited; Iron steady with fair demand; Spirits of Turpentine 45½ c.; Pork heavy and lower for all kinds; Beef unchanged; Lard easier; Tobacco dull; Freights continued very dull.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—YESTERDAY.

THE TREATY OF PEACE.

Earl GRANVILLE stated no distinct information had yet been received respecting the terms of the treaty between the Emperors of France and Austria. No such information would be given until the return of the Emperor of France to Paris. He appealed therefore to Lords Malmesbury and Normanby, who had motions on the subject on paper to postpone them for a few days.

The Earl of MALMESBURY acquiesced, but made some remarks in defence of the conduct of the Duchess of Parma. She was popular amongst her subjects, whose unanimous wish was that she should be retained. He declared his conviction that the allegations contained against the Duchess in the despatch of Count Cavour were destitute of foundation.

The Marquis of NORMANBY likewise declared his willingness to postpone his motion, adding his testimony to the good conduct of the Duchess of Parma, and reprobated the policy of appropriation so systematically professed by Count Cavour.

The Marquis of Clanricarde vindicated Count Cavour, who had shown during the whole course of his policy the utmost energy, honesty and consistency.

Lord Brougham called attention to the deplorable position of Europe, whose fate was allowed to be the will of two despots, who made peace without constituted assemblages, without consulting public opinion, and without even the intervention of a responsible minister.

The Earl of Derby inquired whether the peace with Austria included Sardinia,

The Earl of Granville replied, saying, she was understood to be a consenting party to the convention, but government had no information beyond that already known to the public.

Some remarks on the subject were made by Lord Ebury and Lord S. de Redcliffe.

CLERK OF THE COUNCILS.

The Clerk of the Councils Bill was read a second time. The House then adjourned, at 7 20 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—YESTERDAY.

PREPARATIONS AT CHERBOURG.

Lord WILLIAM GRAHAM asked the Secretary of State for Foregn Affairs whether Government has received any information respecting the formation of a large channel fleet at Brest and Cherbourg with gunboats, and means for embarking and disembarking troops; and if so, whether they have demanded any explanations from the French Government on the subject?

Lord J. RUSSELL replied, no explanation had been demanded on the subject, because no extraordinary preparations had been made by the French Government

TRANSFER OF LAND.

Mr. SCULLY asked the Attorney General whether the present Government intended to introduce any measure to facilitate the transfer of land through a proper system for the registration of title?

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said the report of the Commissioners on this matter had been under consideration, and a measure on the subject would be introduced.

BANKRUPTCY LAWS.

Sir F. KELLY asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether it is the intention of Government to propose to Parliament during the present Session the Bankruptcy Bill, which was read a second time, and which was intended to be referred to a select committee in the last Session of Parliament.

Lord J. RUSSELL said his bill was in the hands of the Attorney-General, as the pressure of business had prevented him attending to it himself.

[illegible] AUSTRIA.

Mr. HORSMAN asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if any communication had been made as to the terms of the pending treaty, and whether any communication had been made on the subject to other powers.

Lord J. RUSSELL said no communication as to exact terms of treaty had been made to her Majesty's Government by that of Paris. The French Ambassador informed him a document had been signed at Villafranca, the general terms of which were known, but no communication had been made either to himself or to our Ambassador at Paris. He had requested Lord Cowley to ask for an explanation as to the exact terms of the treaty, and the mode proposed of carrying it out. Lord Cowley had been informed in reply that no further statement could be made till the arrival of the Emperor at Paris, who was expected on Monday next. He believed a similar communication had been made to the Government of Prussia; but he could not say whether it had been made to other powers.

CLERICAL DISABILITIES.

On motion for adjournment till Monday,

Mr. HUNT asked first Lord of the Treasury whether it is the intention of the Government to recommend to the House, either during this or next Session of Parliament, any measure for relieaving persons ordained by Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Churches in Scotland and the United States of America, from the present disabilities to officiate and hold cures of souls in England and Ireland.

Lord PALMERSTON said any measure on the subject ought to be proceeded by enquiry before a select committee. He would not propose such a committee during present session, but he should take the first opportunity of doing so in next.

Mr. Hunt said if this was not done he should himself submit a motion on the subject,

LANDLORD AND TENANT BILL.

The O'Donoghoe called attention of the goverment to the relation existing between Landlord and tenant in Ireland, He called on government to state their intentions frankly, and not to pursue a policy of their ingenious visions.—The subject had been controversed in every point of view, and did not require further delay—The country expected a plain and simple bill, giving the occupiers room for compensation a leasing powers Bill or any obvious measure.

Mr. CARDWELL said the subject had been undertaken by every government for many years. Many difficulties had been removed, and the present government was prepared to grapple with the rest, and to produce a just and equitable measure. He trusted that he should not at that time be asked to say more.

The motion for adjournment till Monday was then agreed to.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

On the motion that the House go into Committee of Supply,

Lord ELCHO entered into explanations as to the reasons which had induced him to place on the paper resolutions, approving of the policy of the late Government, and of the continuance of the policy of neutrality. He proposed the first in justice to the late Government and the last to strengthen the hands of the present. He avowed his belief that if all had been known which was now known, the decision which upset the late Government might have been naturally altered, but after the announcement of peace, part of the motion had become useless; and for the rest he could not expect the unanimity which was desirable, and for that reason he withdrew his motion. The peace was not altogether a satisfactory one to all parties and gave cause for alarm to all those who dreaded interference in foreign questions and propagandism on behalf of nationalities. He thought that the farce had left uncertain the condition of the Italian freedom, and while he regarded with delight the cessation of slaughter, he was yet doubtful that the peace assured the perfect tranquillity of Europe.

Mr. S. FITZGERALD said if the noble lord had persevered in the motion, the result would have been most inconvenient to the present government, who after all their objections and professions found themselves compelled to follow with all humility, the policy of their predecessors, who they themselves had been the first to revile. It was uncertain whether a European Congress were required to carry out the settlement of affairs, but as for ourselves, he believed that as we had nothing to do with the war, we should have nothing to do with the peace. He protested against the language of government, who had said if England was called upon to mediate, it should do so, in the position armed and prepared for whatever consequences may arise. This was the language of American intervention which had been so full of peril in former diplomacy. He trusted that whatever might be the interference of Government, it might be made in that pacific spirit which was most conducive to the honor and interests of the country.

Lord J. RUSSELL said while he admitted the merits of the late Government, there were points in their conduct which he blamed, especially in the early part of the negociations with France during the recent difficulties. He gave his predecessors credit for their exertions in the cause of neutrality, and for himself and his Colleagues asserted that they would be no parties to a peace that was not consistent with the honour and dignity of the country, and declared, at the same time, that they had both felt and declared distrust as to results of the war on the independence of Italy.

Some conversation followed on military details, and on the items of the estimates. The house went into committee of supply.

The remaining army estimates were then voted.

On motion for going into the Miscellaneous, Mr. Williams complaind that the estimates had been very recently made, and moved that chairman report progres.

Sir H. Willoughby seconded the motion.

Lord Palmerston trusted there would be no objection to proceed with the unopposed estimates.

Mr. Williams replied he did not know what estimates he was to consider unopposed.

After some discussion, motion for reporting progress was negatived by 61 to 19.

The estimates were then proceeded with.

On the votes for indurating the stone of the new Houses of Parliament,

Mr. FITZROY, in answer to objections, explained the measures which had been taken in the choice of the stone, and in treating it afterwards when found deficient

Votes on the Holyhead and other harbours of refuge, and other subjects were taken, after which the House resumed.

The House having resumed, the respondent from the last Committee of Supply was brought up and agreed to.

Mr. BUTT moved that the select committee on packet and telegraphic contracts should consist of two members, and that Sir E. Gregory and Lord John Brown should be added to the committee.

The motion was sedonded by Mr. Hennesay.

Mr. GLADSTONE opposed it, on the ground that the committee was intended to investigate the right question not to decide the simple controversy respecting the Galway contract.

After some further discussion the house divided, and the numbers being—

For the motion,	...	...	47
Against it,	...	...	134
Majority against,	...		87

The motion was lost.

The house adjourned at a quarter to two o'clock.

BANK RETURNS.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.—Total Notes issued, £31,813,055; Government department, £11,015,100; other sections, £3,459,900; gold coin, &c., £17,338,055. Total, £31,813,055.

BANKING DEPARTMENT.—Proprietors capital, £14,553,000; rest, £3,275,054; public deposits, £4,871,793; other deposits, £16,364,798; seven day, &c., £863,207. Total, £39,927,852. Government securities, £11,420,680; other securities, £17,802,911; notes, £10,100,525; gold, &c., £603,736. Total, £39,927,852.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE, JULY 15.

CLOSING PRICES.

Consols for Money	...	...	95¼ ⅜
Consols for Account,	...	...	95¼ ⅜
New Threes	...	...	95¼ 6

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, JULY 15.—Sugar quiet; rather steadier. Coffee—Sales done with fair spirit, and prices about 2s. higher for the week. Tea—Little more activity in business, and prices advancing. Rice, flat; no public sales. Saltpetre, flat, and fully 3s. lower. Indigo—Sales gone much on a par with yesterday. Tallow steady; less disposition. Spot, 53s. 3d.; July, 53s.; August and September, 53s. 6d.; October and December, 54s. to 54s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, JULY 15.—Moderate attendance this morning, but the demand for wheat is slow; without it being depressed, it has lost the buoyancy, and the small improvement noted on Tuesday. Flour moves off quietly at rather under the last quotations. Indian corn continues in fair sale, and no change can be noted in its value. Oats and oatmeal dull, and the turn cheaper.—*(Morton Brothers, and Maddock's Report).*

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—Sales of the week, 106,780 bales, including 19,440 on spec, and 120,704 for export. Quotations of fair—Orleans ⅛; Uplands and Mobile ⅛ above last week. Stock, 685,700; Imports, 8,125; of the week, 48,798. Sales to-day probably 8,000 or 10,000—market steady.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, JULY 15.—Fully 10,000 bales sold, including 3000 on spec. and export; market quiet and freely supplied, but steady.

MANCHESTER TRADE, JULY 15.—Daily advance, quotations by spinners this week checked the buoyant feeling so prevalenton Friday last; however, an advance of ⅛ has been obtained on the medium number of yarns. Cloth firm, at an advance of Tuesday. Yarns now recovered more than they lost in April and May, and exhibit still a strong upward tendency.

WAKEFIELD CORN, JULY 15.—Wheat, 2s. lower. other articles also rather cheaper.

BELFAST CORN MARKET, JULY 15.—Farmers' supplies liberal, and sales slow. Wheat, 6d. oats, 4d., and meal 9d. per cwt. lower on the week. At the corn exchange a very small business was transacted in foreign wheat, at a decline of 10s. per ton. No change in flour, and the demand large.—*(Henderson's Report)*

BELFAST PORK.—6 pigs at market; prices 38s. to 42s. 6d.

CORK CORN MARKET, JULY 15TH.—Oats, 12s. 4d. to 15s. 8d.

SHIPPING.

QUEENSTOWN, JULY 15.—Wind, W. Arrived—Bombay (3) Greenock, for Trinidad, and proceeded; Alnwick, Liebau, Glasgow; Savannah Danish, Dublin. Off—Carnoustie, Barbadoes, went to London; Agnello, St. John's; A. F. St. Georges, Rio Grande.

BELFAST, JULY 15.—Arrived — Fortuna, Bayonne; Margaret, Nantes. It is reported that Lloyd's shipping agent is dead.

WIND AND WEATHER.

IRISH.—Belfast, S.W., dull; Armagh, W., fine; Enniskillen, N.E.; Dungannon, S.W., dull; Portadown, S.W., dull; Londonderry, N.E., fine; Cork, N.W., fine; Queenstown, N., fine; Limerick, N.W., dull; Waterford, N.E., fine; Kingstown, W.N.W., fine.

ENGLISH.—Dover, S.W., light; Chatham, calm, fine. Manchester, W., fine; Wolverhampton, S., fine; Wakefield W., fine; Doncaster, N., fine; Darlington, N., fine; Geole, N., dull; Harrowgate, W., fine; Huddersfield, S.W., fine; Hull, W., fine; Leeds, W., fine; Middleshro', S.E., dull; Sunderland, N.W., fine.

LIVERPOOL RACES.—JULY 15.

LIVERPOOL ST. LEDGER.—Aston, 1st; Comporter, 2nd; Acteon, 3rd.

SECOND EDITION.

IRISH TIMES' OFFICE,
Two o'clock, p.m.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON AND THE KING OF SARDINIA AT TURIN.

TURIN, JULY 15th.—The King and the Emperor arrived here at 5.30. p.m. precisely, amid the acclamations of the populace. Prince Caregnie, and Count Cavour were much cheered by the people. The Piedmontese troops, and a considerable number of the National Guard were drawn up on the side of the road. The Emperor alighted at the Royal Palace to-day. A banquet will be given to 80 persons. The Grand Dignitaries of the state are invited. The 19th Regiment of the line has arrived.

ROUTE OF THE EMPEROR TO PARIS.

MILAN, JULY 14.—The Emperor has entered the town amidst the acclamations of the populace. The King will accompany the Emperor as far as Susa. The Emperor is returning to Paris.

ITALY AND THE PEACE.

It is remarked that Sardinia, by accepting Lombardy without the fortresses necessary to defend it, has made herself the vassal of France, and that Italy has gained nothing, while the Emperor returns to Paris nominally a conqueror, but in reality a baffled and dishonored man. It was reported in Paris yesterday that great agitation prevailed at Milan; that trouble had broken out at Venetia; that Florence was disturbed; and that the Parisian populace were indignant at the Emperor not having fulfilled his promises to the letter.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(From the Daily News City Article.)

The Funds opened with a dull appearance, but closed one-half higher than yesterday. The recent rise has attracted a moderate supply of stock, but *bona fide* dealers have little temptation to sell at a time when one and a-half per cent. is the highest rate obtainable from the deposit receiving establishment. Speculative transactions are partly in obeyance, a disposition being shown to await the announcement of Mr. Gladstone's Budget. It is expected there is nothing whatever in the Austria-French compromise, of a sufficiently re-assuring character to induce this country to scorn reasonable measures of defence. In the other departments of the Stock Exchange, the tendency of prices was drooping. The reduction in the Bank terms attracted a moderate amount of business to the establishment to-day, although first-class bills were taken elsewhere at two and a-quarter per cent., and in exceptional instances, even as low as two per cent, There were no transactions in Bullion at the Bank to-day, except as regards Frankfort. The Continental establishment this afternoon showed an unfavourable tendency.

(From the Times' City Article).

The fall of more than 1 per cent on the Paris Bourse yesterday caused the funds to open at a slight further reaction but the market acquired steadiness in the latter part of the day. There was generally a more active demand for money, and at the Bank, owing to the reduction of the minimum, a marked increase took place in the applications. In the produce markets during the week there has been increased confidence in the conclusion of peace, although transactions generally have not been extensive—partly owing to the uncertainty respecting any change of the customs duty. A marked improvement in export trade may be anticipated. A Jamaica South coast Railway is proposed with a capital of £60,000. The Jamaica legislation has authorised the guarantee of a minimum dividend of 6 per cent. The report prepared by the North of Europe Steam Company by the liquidation, shows a cash balance of £25,156, no portion of which, however, can be divided at present, in consequence of the amount of several outstanding liabilities being still uncertain. The factory of the company at Lowestoft is not yet sold, but is under negociation.

PARIS, JULY 13TH, 12.15 P.M.—Rentes started 68-30; fell to 68-30, and are now 68-25.

3.52 P.M.—Bourse closed animated; Rentes firm at 68-60 for money and account. A rise of more than one-fourth since Saturday.

FRANCE.

(From the Correspondent of the Globe.)

Paris, Thursday Evening.

The Paris journals dare not speak out, but the ominous lack of approval tells more forcibly what is deeply felt as to the wretched disappointment and utter inadequacy of this finale to so many hopes and anticipations. The "order of the day," pasted on the walls this morning, is an evident effort of Napoleon III. to apologise to his army for shortcomings. His treatment of Venice is considered here quite abominable, as vengeance will be wreaked on that portion of Italy for the loss of the rest. The reinstalment of the twice fugitive Satrap of Hapsburg in Tuscany is the planting of an Upas tree in the centre of the Peninsula; and as to the notion of Modena's ex-Duke and any reform being co-existent, the farce is too odious to be laughable. To let loose a lot of our black coats, armed with summary power of revenge on the Romagna, is to give the signal for assassination by wholesale, as once for all the legations are determined on getting rid of this ignoble sort of existence, The Imperial "order of the day" says that "Italy, left to itself, can only blame itself if it does not originate and insist on practical and substantial reforms." If this meant the instant withdrawal of a French garrison from Rome, the disbanding of Pontifical bludgeonmen, and the general formation of a civic force or national guard, there needs no ghost to tell us that every rag of mediæval servitude would be blown to atoms; but an "army of occupation" to check the army of Piedmont is the very reverse of giving Italy a chance.

In the new Italian federation Austria will have not only a vote for Venice, but for the rotten boroughs of Modena, Parma, and Florence. Rome is not likely to play the game of Maguire and Pope Hennessy's "Roman independent opposition." Naples will represent the Newdegate, Spooner, and Whiteside bench in the federal assembly, and the constitutional vote of Piedmont *cum* Lombardy will be utterly swamped. Is the republic of St. Marino to have no vote? Take the project in any working or practical sense, it is a palpable absurdity and a complete Austrian triumph. If Napoleon III. were supposed to be familiar with the "Eclogues" composed on Mincio's banks two thousand years ago, he might very truly say to himself.

Ehen! quid feci misero mihi? floribus *Austros*
Improbus, et liquidis imaisi fontibus apros!

One event is inevitable. The Parliament at Turin was prorogued and suspended "only during the war."—The "Parliamentary" army was never stronger in Upper Italy, and at this moment there are at and within the military circuit of Bormio 13,000 men under Garibaldi. If Victor Emmanuel is true to his people (which it would be ungenerous to doubt) the people are true to themselves, and, come what may, the future of this land is not desperate, while a free press exists in Lombardy and the Subalpine towns, with millions of eager readers wherever the native language is spoken.

A letter in to-day's *Le Nord*, from Palermo (3d July) gives an alarming account of Sicily, and as that Island may claim as well as the isle of Sardinia, a vote in the Italian Diet, we may look out for squalls. Messina is in uproar and 200 leading citizens have been transported to the small islet of Farigna. The police director at Palermo, Manisci alchi, can no longer be responsible for what is called "public order," the Casino de Nobili being foremost in cries for Victor Emmanuel and the Constitution. Our Ambassador at Naples, Mr. Elliot, was busy urging the release of prisoners, most of whom are priests, besides the many relatives of Agesilino Milano, who are still rotting in jail for simple consanguinity.

Le Nord says that Mantua is not Venetian, but a part of Lombardy. I wish they may get it. One of the *Debats'* staff, Amedée Rancé, has come out with a book claled *La Grande Italienne*, under which name he writes the story of the Tuscan Queen Matilda, who backed up Hildebrand in his struggle with the German Emperor Henry IV. The amateur pencil of the Princess Mathilde contributes a frontispiece portrait.—The book is curious in many respects, and particularly on the matrimonial topic, Hildebrand having propounded to Christendom some improved views, which he enforced on the clergy.

Assize Intelligence.

LOUTH—DUNDALK, JULY 13.

CROWN COURT.

The Honourable Justice Christian took his seat on the bench shortly after eleven o'clock this morning. His lordship was attended by Alfred Blackburne, Esq., the High Sheriff, and Burton Brabazon, Esq., the Under Sheriff.

The Commission having been read by the Clerk of the Crown, the grand jury were re-sworn.

His lordship addressed them in the following terms:—If the calendar forms a perfect representation of the criminal statistics and condition of your county since the last assizes, its perusal cannot but afford surprise as well as gratification. I find but four names upon its page, and only two of the persons charged are in custody. The offences charged, so few in number, are of the ordinary character, requiring no observations from me save the usual one—namely, that bills should not be found by you except in such cases as the evidence, if uncontradicted and unexplained, would warrant a petty jury in returning a verdict of "Guilty."

His lordship, having fisted the presentments, tried the following cases:—

HORSE STEALING, &c.—Thomas Mathews and Thomas Smith was charged with having unlawfully conspired together to obtain certain moneys (£5 for a mare), from one Thomas Woods, under false pretences.

Mathews pleaded "Guilty." and the trial for conspi- proceeded against Smith.

The jury acquitted Smith of the conspiracy.

There were several other charges against Matthews; for stealing, on January 12, 1857, some harness from Pat Durin, at Crownmartin; and on January 26, 1857, for having absconded from the employment of one John Gaussen, and feloniously disposing of some harness and iron, with which he was entrusted by Gaussen; and with stealing, December, 22, 1858, two calves from Thomas Reilly, of Cappoge.

MALICIOUS ASSAULT.—Patrick Moran was charged with maliciously assaulting Margaret Duigan, in Ardee, on the 18th of October last. It appeared, from the evidence, that the prisoner who was intoxicated, had been remonstrated with by the prosecutrix for kicking at the door of a widow woman named Boylan, and an altercation ensued, in the course of which he knocked down the prosecutrix. She rose and, as was alleged by the witnesses for the defence, assaulted him, and threw mud at him. He again threw her down, and, while she lay on the ground, he kicked her on the leg, just above the ankle, and broke her leg. She suffered from the effects of this injury for more than six months, and is not yet perfectly recovered.

The jury returned a verdict of "Guilty" on the count charging a common assault, and

His lordship sentenced him to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Sir Thos. Staples, Bart., Q.C., and Mr. Kernan conducted the cases on behalf of the Crown.

RECORD COURT.

The Lord Chief Baron was engaged in the early part of the day in hearing the appeals, and afterwards commenced the trial of the first of the four records entered on the cause-paper.

FERMANAGH—ENNISKILLEN, THURSDAY, JULY 14.

CROWN COURT.

Mr. Justice Perrin entered this court at ten o'clock, when the commission having been read by the Clerk of the Crown, the following gentlemen were sworn on the grand jury:—

H. Mervyn J. Darcy, foreman; George Fred. Brooke, John G. Vesey Porter, John C. Bloomfield, Hon. H. Cavendish Butler, Francis John Graham, James Lendrum, William Emerson Tennant, John Cullen, Paul Dane, Robert Archdall, Capel St. George, Edward Irvin, John Brady, Alex. Nixon, Maurice C. Maude, James Clarke, John P. Hamilton, Henry Echlin, Mathew H. Sankey, George Woods, Edmond A. Hull, and James Bennison, Esqrs.

His lordship, addressing the grand jury, congratulated them upon the lightness of the calendar, there being only three cases for trial, none calling for any remarks from him; he also congratulated them upon the creditable state of the gaol. There was also a late act, passed within the last twelve months, which he wished to recommend to the consideration of the grand jury—the formation of reformatory schools being authorised by the third section of that act. Under the fifth section, the grand jury may enter into contracts for masters, &c. But it was not necesssary to take up other time, it being a very well considered act, and one from which great benefit is expected.

His Lordship then proceeded to fiat the presentments.

William Little was indicted for manslaughter, by causing the death of Margaret M'Aran through inoculation.

The prisoner, on the advice of his counsel, pleaded "guilty," being ignoran: that there was any difference between inoculation and vaccination, and there was no regular practitioner available.

His lordship considered that, although the prisoner acted through ignorance, it would be necessary to show the public that such a course was unlawful, and therefore sentenced the prisoner to three months' imprisonment.

Messrs. Major and Johnston prosecuted for the Crown.

All the prisoners for trial here, pleaded "Guilty,"—The offences were trifling.

THIRD EDITION.

IRISH TIMES OFFICE,
Half-past Four o'clock.
BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

The Paris Correspondent of the *Times* says it is now admitted on all hands never have gigantic preparations had mort paltry effect than the peace of Villa Franca.

Italy promises soon to be in a worse state of confusion than ever. It is reported that the Pope had refused the Honorary Presidency.

The same Correspondent of the *Times*, says that the Emperor of Austria, promised to do all in his power to persuade the Pope to agree to the secularization of the dominions of the Church.

The necessity of disbanding the Lombard regiments is under consideration at Vienna, now that Lombardy has passed into other hands.

Among the rumours circulated at Vienna, there was one to the effect that the Emperor Napoleon shewed to the Emperor Austria the peace project of Prussia, Russia and England, which was based on the cession of Venetia as well as Lombardy.

The new steamer Shannon, built for the Royal Mail Company, arrived at Southampton, from the Clyde, at 9, A.M., to-day.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE MARKET.

Saturday, July 16th.

The variations in the English Funds this day have been unimportant, the quotations at 12.30 which guided the market here, an comparison with those of yesterday at 2.15, were almost the same. The amount of business transacted here to-day was not large, many of the influential brokers being absent: Consols receded a ¼ for cash, and an ⅛ for account. New Threes receded a ¼ for both cash and account, leaving off sellers at the prices; Bank Stock asked for; Waterford and Limerick Bonds of 4 per cent, 3 years to run, done at par.; National Banks rose again £1 10s. 0d.; Royals not done, higher price asked for them; City of Dublin Steam £100, rose 10s.; the Shares of 1836 firm at 45; Building Shares done at 52xd; nothing done in miscellaneous shares; Carysfort Mines receded a sixteenth; buyers of general mines; Mining Company of Ireland, sellers at 18 x d., Wicklow Coppers improved a fourth; firm at it; none for sale except at an advance; Belfast Junction, buyers; Drogheda rose a fourth; Kingstown Stock done at 190; buyers of Wicklows Cashel Stock maintained last price; South Eastern improved an eighth; Midland half-shares improved a fourth; Limericks rose £1 for cash and account; Wicklow Preference rose an eighth; the Dundalk and Limerick 6 per cents. were also done at last price. The return of the Bank of Ireland for past week, on comparison with last week shows the following changes:—The Bullion has decreased £147,074; the Rest has increased £48,546. The reserve of notes has decreased £872,135, and the other securities has decreased £879,654. The Tralee and Killarney Railway will be opened to-day, a large party having gone down for the purpose. On an analysis of the business of the Stock Exchange for the week, ending Friday, 15th July, the following results are arrived at:—In the Government Funds an improvement to the extent of one per cent. has been established. In Bank of Ireland Stock a rise of one half per cent. has taken place. In Local Debentures Citys have improved £1, and the New Citys have improved £2 on the last price. In Railway Debentures the only Bonds transacted have been those of the Limerick and Ennis, 3 per cent., three years to run quoted at par, and the Waterford and Limerick, 4½ per cent., having a similar time to run at par. In Joint stock Banks, the Hibernian has been steady at 33, last price; the national has improved to the extent of £3 on the week, and the Royal has also improved one-quarter per share. In Steam Shares—City of Dublin, £100, have improved 10s.; the shares of 1836 have also improved 5s. In miscellaneous securities, the only ones dealt in, have been the Consumers' Gas Shares, which have held their price. In Mines—Carysforts have been steady; General Mines, improved a sixteenth; Mining Co. of Ireland receded 5s.; Wicklow Coppers, not quoted but well held at the price 43½ x d.; In Railways—Cork and Bandon's have risen 1l.; Cork and Passage, has maintained its former price; Belfast Junctions, have improved 1l.; Drogheda's have also risen 2½l.; Kingstown Stock improved to 190l.; Wicklows, have gone up to 1l. on the weeks business; Dundalks, firm at 11l.; Cashel Stock, has gone up 1l.; South Eastern, firm at last price, late in week they improved an ⅛; Killarneys rose 6s. 9d.; Midlands receded, but have since gone up to 51¼. In the Preference Railway Shares; Cork and Bandon Five-and-a-Half per Cents. Perpetuals have gone up to par; Drogheda (No. 2) Five per Cents. have improved ½; Wicklow Six per Cents. Perpetual have risen ⅛, as have also Dundalk Five per Cents. Perpetual; Cashel, Four per Cents. Perpetual has gone up to par; Waterford and Limerick Five per Cents have improved a ⅛, and the Six per Cents. an ⅛; both these latter are redeemable at par.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE MARKET.

July 15th, 1859.

The Funds have again shown symptoms of weakness, having opened this morning at a decline of a quarter per cent upon the closing prices of yesterday, and have not recovered the fall owing to the decline on the Paris Bourse yesterday, and the wide spread disappointment with the peace so hastily concluded, and which may be as soon broken. The quotations at one o'clock were somewhat firm; and at 2.15, on being compared with yesterday's, exhibited the following changes: a quarter per cent decline all round upon what ended this market yesterday; the market here was very dull at a decline of an eighth consols cash, and a quarter for account New Threes declined an eighth for cash, and 3s. 9d. for account; Bank Stock improved one half; nothing done in local nor Railway Debentures; Hibernian Banks firm at 33; Nationals took another rise to-day of 20s. a share; Royals maintained the late advance; City of Dublin Steam 188, improved a quarter; buyers of the Building Shares and Glasgow Steam Patriotics for sale; Consumers Gas firm at 85; Carysforts sellers at 16s. 3d.; General Mines 2½ offered for them; Mining Company of Ireland, sellers at 18 or 12½ xd; Wicklow Coppers 43½ x d offered for them; Ballymenas Junctions, Drogheda, all buyers; Cork and Bandon firm at 11; Wicklows again done largely at an advance of an eighth Dundalks done at 11; Cashel Stock offered at 106; South East rns improved an eighth, and firm at it; Midlands rose a half, the half share done at last rate: Wicklow Preference firm at 12¼; Dundalk Preference an eighth, rather in demand; Limerick 5 per cent Preference rose an eighth, the 6 per cent. firm at 11.

The financial statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer is looked forward to with great interest and will, it is expected; be made on Monday next, should all the other estimates be disposed of by that time.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST.—JULY 16.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

3 per cent consols	...	...	95
Ditto for new Account 10th August	...	95¼	95 95¼
New 3 per cent Stock	...	...	94¾ ⅝
Ditto for New Account 10th August	...	...	94¾

LOCAL DEBENTURES.

City Debentures 4 per cent. of £92 6s 2d	...	...	88

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

Waterford and Limerick 4½ per cent of £500	...		100
Limerick and Ennis 5 per cent of £500	...		100

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

Hibernian Bank	...	...	33
Royal Bank of Ireland	...	...	22¾
National Bank	...	...	60

STEAM.

City of Dublin Steam Co. 50l. Shares, improved	...		95½
Ditto Half Shares,	...	...	47½
Ditto shares of 1836	...	...	45
Dublin and Liverpool Steam Ship Building	...		52 xd

MISCELLANEOUS.

Consumers' Gas Co	...	...	84
Midland Great Western and Royal Canal	...	...	51½
Ditto Half Shares	...	...	25¾

RAILWAYS.

Dublin and Drogheda	...	...	70
Dublin and Kingstown	...	...	190
Great Southern and Western	...	...	106
Irish South Eastern (Carlow to Kilkenny).	...	...	7½
Midland Gt. Western and Royal Canal	...	...	51½
Ditto Half Shares	...	...	25¾
Waterford and Limerick	...	...	22

PREFERENCE SHARES.

Dublin and Wicklow six per cent. perpetual			12¾
Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cent. perpetual			9¾
Great Southern and Western 4 per cent. perpetual			100
Waterford and Limerick 6 per cent. redeemable			11

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED	THURS	FRID	SAT.
3 per Cent. Consols	95½	85¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95
Ditto Account	95½ ⅜	95½ ⅜	—	95½ ⅜	95½ ⅜	95¼
3 per Cent. Stock						
New 3 per Cent. Stock	96¼ ⅜	95 ⅛	96¼ ⅜	95 ⅛	95 95¼	94¾ ⅜
Ditto Account	95	95¼	95¼ ⅜	95¼ 95⅝	95¼	94¼
Bank Stock				240¼		

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.—JULY 16.

OPENING PRICES.

Money and Account 95 ⅛ ⅜. New Threes 95 ⅛, 96.
Bank Stock 21 3
Amberg North and Eastern Junctions 5½; Caledonians 83½; Chester and Holyhead, 49½ 50½; Eastern Counties, 59½; East Lancashire, 94 5; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 72½ 3; Great Northern 103 5; Ditto, Southern, 86½; Great Western of Canada, new 5s ⅛ dis.; Grand Trunks 15½; Great Southern and Western, 107; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 95½-6; London and North Western, 95½-6½; Leeds Northern, 47½-8; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lancashire,

Foreign Intelligence

FRANCE.

(From the Correspondent of the Globe.)

PARIS, WEDNESDAY EVENING.—The Emperor Napoleon III. is expected at St. Cloud this evening.

Notwithstanding whatever has transpired as to the meaning of this new "confederated" arrangement of Italy, but as precedents are invariably looked for by the nephew in the uncle's performances, he doubtless will add to his imperial titles "Protector of the Confederation of the Po." That Piedmont henceforth must necessarily predominate in the Peninsula, notwithstanding any "honorary" president, is as clear as noonday, and it is equally clear that such honorary presidency will be shirked at Rome, as it might involve a motion some fine morning that the "Chairman do now leave the chair." Next, is the incredible proposal, rather hinted than actually put forth to thrust back on the people of Modena the wretched tools of Vienna, lately cashiered as also the return of Tuscany to what it has vomited, an Austrian archduke. These attempts indicate bloodshed to come, and as to the Legations there can be no mistake; a legate will have to empurple his stockings in a deeper crimson than the Court costume prescribes, if he mean to wade back into Bologna.

From some statements it appears that Antonelli (whose *sole* act was the Perugia massacre, the Pope's consent to that *auto da fe* being now denied) is intriguing with the Envoys of Spain and Portugal for troops to quell Romagna, Naples having declared off. All this is very silly, but no amount of mediæval blindness can be wondered at in that quarter. The French Government has this morning served a writ of *caveat (un advertissement)* on Veuillot for daring to compare last week the Perugia tragedy with what took place in Paris on the famous 2nd December, a pitch of audacity which will peril the further existence of *L'Univers*. No one here doubts that another *caveat* will be served on the same organ tomorrow, for what Veuillot just has had the presumption to add at the bottom of the government rebuke. He says, "thank Heaven Austria will have a voice in the new confederation of Italy. That the Emperor will guard the territories of the church." The interference is too plain to escape notice and retribution.

A letter from Reggio (Modenese State) in to-day's *Nord*, dated July 6, states that the fugitive legate from Bologna was within the walls of Verona, and had been expecting, after the hoped for victory over the allies on the Mincio, to march at the head of 20,000 Austrians and overrun with fire and sword the Romagna. For the last half century these trans-Appennine provinces have been in an incessant state of either open revolt or barbarous oppression, and their condition is become too intolerable for human endurance.

The only sensible plea urged as to Rome proper is, that rich churches and palaces have been built in that city by the joint purse of mediæval Europe, and hence a right is claimed to exercise foreign control over investments of a foreign origin. Much of the money came from England for ages, in the shape of Peter's pence, first fruits, dispensations, and all the various devices for pumping cash. Germany was a large contributor even before the sale of indulgences. Both have as good a right as Spain or France to look after the bounty of their ancestors. Russia never sent a stiver.

The *Kleindeutsche* Courts (for that is the new name for Bavaria, Hanover, Nassau, &c., &c.,) are sadly taken in by the new aspect of affairs, and cut a rather ridiculous figure after all their efforts at mobilisation.

There must have been some very strange work going on yesterday in the telegraphic line between Paris and London. At precisely half-past 12 in this city the actual terms of the despatch announcing the treaty signed at Villafranca that morning by the Emperor were posted up at the Paris Bourse, and at one o'clock that 101 guns began to roar, so that ear as well as we could take in full information. In 20 minutes afterwards this news should be all over London; yet the *Globe* did not publish it till five in a Second Edition, and it would appear that the *Times* did not receive its ordinary telegram of mid-day. *What* does this mean? and how does Reuter stand in the matter? I fear I must now look sharp and send my own telegrams.

SIX O'CLOCK.—A letter from Naples (9th July) in *La Presse* of this evening gives horrible details of the destruction dealt by grape shot on the Swiss regiments, who are utterly in a state of disorganisation. Some barricaded in their barracks, others fighting desperately; a large number crossing the Roman frontier, carrying confusion and pillage on their route. There is an end at last to this remnant of mediæval barbarism, hired mercenaries.

EXPRESS FROM PARIS.

The following is the letter of the *Times* Paris correspondent, dated Wednesday, 6 p.m.:—

The despatch announcing the simple fact of the conclusion of peace was not sent direct to the Ministers. It was the Empress who received it yesterday morning at St. Cloud, and by her Majesty it was graciously communicated to M. Waleski, who happened to be there at the moment; and then transmitted to his colleagues. It was at a later hour that the conditions became known. A placard was posted up at the Bourse, but it was remarked, as a departure from the usual custom, that the *Moniteur* publishes no supplement, though the intelligence interested the public at least as much as the result of the battle of Magenta, or the more certain victory of Solferino.

I may add a few more words as to the effect produced by this affair, and from which we may form a fair notion of public opinion and feeling. When the results of the combat of Magenta was known, the hotels of the Ministers, the theatres, the houses of the Court tradesmen, and a few private residences were illuminated and banners displayed. When we heard of the Victory of Solferino, the martial sympathies of the people were gratified, and the rejoicing for the success of the French arms was expressed in a much more decided manner. The display of last night in certain quarters of the city was unmistakeable. No commissary of police had to send round to the citizens to suggest the propriety of lighting up their houses or decorating with streamers their shops and balconies. There was little need of pressure on public opinion. The illuminations seemed to be spontaneous and general, such as I have seldom witnessed. It was not limited to the line of the Boulevard, or the great thoroughfares where people most congregate. Remoter streets, which are not much frequented by night, and places out of the ordinary beat of the lounger, displayed their lamps, their gas, or their candles. The mass of the commercial public, irrespective of mere political parties, averse in the beginning from the war, testified in a manner not to be mistaken, their satisfaction that it was over. The Boulevards presented a magnificent spectacle, also the Rue Royale, the Rue de la Paix, and the Rue de Rivoli. The Court tailor at the corner of Rue Lepelletier and the Boulevard, who, on such occasions, may be said to be *l'homme le plus eclaire de Paris*, surpassed himself last night. Festoons of lamps and tracery in gas adorned his front shop windows and balcony, and were carried out to the edge of the spacious pathway; variegated lanterns were suspended across the street and clusters of coloured lights hung on the topmost branches of the trees. Many of the second-rate streets presented as gay an aspect, and in some cases even were better lighted than the larger thoroughfares of the capital. Multitudes of people and interminable strings of carriages traversed the streets in every direction; on the Boulevards the passage was completely blocked up, and you had to risk your limbs to cross in some parts. The crush lasted till near midnight.

With all this, I cannot say that the ultra-liberal parties are satisfied with the results, so far as these are yet known. They doubtless rejoice that Austria has been forced to loosen her grasp of Lombardy, but they lament that Venetia does not participate in that liberation; that Tuscany, Parma, and Modena may receive back their former rulers; and, in a word, that the Emperor's promise to free Italy "from the Alps to the Adriatic" is not fulfilled to the letter. Then they express their surprise that the Emperor has made peace without apparently having consulted or informed his ally of his intention. *The Minister of Sardinia in Paris was probably as unaware of what was going on as the French Ministers themselves.* Lombardy, to be sure, is given by the Emperor to Victor Emmanuel, but, what becomes of his views in other parts of Italy? Is Prince Napoleon to receive no reward for his services as commander of the 5th Division; and are the Duchies not to be formed into a kingdom for him? Is Hungary to be left as she is; and are Klapka and Kossuth to return to Constantinople or to London as they came? These and similar questions are asked but they remain unanswered for the present. I may state, then, that the revolutionary quarters of the city were an exception to the rejoicing in the more opulent and commercial ones; and that the working classes did not show the contentment of the *bourgeoisie*.

Much stress is laid on the style of the Emperor's despatch. "Peace is signed between the Emperor of Austria and me;" but not a word of the King of Sardinia having affixed his signature, though the war was ostensibly undertaken on his account. The Italian Confederation being placed under the honorary presidency of the Pope, carries out the idea announced for the first time in the celebrated pamphlet *Napoleon III. et l'Italie*. That condition, I observed, would not fail to please the Ultramontane party. The *Univers* observes:—

"We need not say with what sentiments of happiness and admiration the glorious tidings have been received. The joy of peace is doubled by the manner in which the Emperor has concluded it, without regard to those prudent counsels that was preparing to profit by the blood which they allowed to be shed. The Emperor of Austria having a voice in the Italian Confederation, the States of the Church will be safe guarded. Glory to the two Catholic Emperors, who have between them made the peace of the world, and who reserve to themselves the protection of the Church."

The *Univers* by the way, has received an *advertissement* from the Minister of the Interior. Its offence consisted in having published certain extracts from M. Victor Ango's pamphlet on the *coup d'état*. M. Veuillot gave them for the purpose of showing that the excesses imputed to the Pope's foreign troops in putting down the late insurrection, at Perugia were not more truly reported than those of the French troops employed in the *coup d'état* of the 2d December, 1851, and that the Pope had as much right to maintain by force his authority in his States as the President of the Republic to secure that which he obtained on that occasion. The point was rather a delicate one to touch, and the *Univers* had been punished accordingly.

The Empress receives the members of the Diplomatic Body this evening at St. Cloud, who go to offer their congratulations on peace being concluded. The Emperor is not expected before Saturday or Sunday. It is said he does not leave his head-quarters till tonight.

A letter from Milan, of the 9th inst., says:—

"We have just received the news of the armistice, but we have not yet any details, and we were far from being prepared for such an event. We were thinking only of the war, and everybody was expecting a great battle, which the Austrians, it is said, would accept on the heights of Somma Campagna before they shut themselves up in Verona, and in their other fortresses. It was a mistake to say the Austrians had carried off their dead and wounded from the field of battle of Solferino. It is true that at the beginning of the day they carried off their dead in carts, but at the conclusion they abandoned them, and we found immense heaps which by order of the Emperor of the French, are interred in a seperate trench from that of the Allies. As to the wounded Austrians, they are found in in every hospital where they are nursed as carefully as our own men; but it is not easy to understand them, and, as they fear to be poisoned, they refuse both food and medicine. Add to that the hardships they experienced in the ranks, as well as the unwholesome food they are accustomed to, and you will not be surprised that the the French or Piedmontese. Perfect order now pervails in the hospitals of Milan, thanks to the Sisters of Charity. It became necessary to dispense with the services of the ladies of the city, who were not sufficiently strict, and spoiled the sick. All the wounded who were in the private houses had been brought into the hospitals. The contrary practice is pursued at Brescia, and notwithstanding the 32 hospitals which were established Austrians die in much greater numbers than there, it is fortunate that so many private families consent to receive the wounded, who, it is said, amount to 9,500. The Piedmontese papers which arrive here are filled with attacks on the Roman Catholic Church, the Pope, and the clergy. The Milanese, who believe that a nation may be liberal and, at the same time, religious, are scandalized at such language,

The heat in Paris continues to increase; the thermometer marked 98 degrees Fahrenheit to day in the shade at 3 p.m.

PIEDMONT.

TURIN, JULY 11.—The news of the armistice, although probably known to some persons in Milan on Friday afternoon, did not reach the general public of that city until Saturday morning, a few hours before I left for Turin. It was the signal for a myriad of conjectures and reports. It certainly took everybody by surprise, as, I suppose, it will have done in other countries besides Lombardy.

What could have influenced Napoleon to this most unexpected move? I need not trouble you with the numerous answers supplied to this question, and which ranged form the probable to the absurd. Some talked of a change of wind at St. Petersburg, others of a Malet conspiracy at Paris. The Czar thought Austria had been punished enough, and ought not to be driven to the wall. Morny had written that, with the Parisians, *les absens ont toujours tort*, and that the Imperial presence was indispensable at the Tuileries. Austria, said others, beholding a formidable insurrection about to break out in Hungary, had manifested a disposition to yield. In short the *quid nuncs* were puzzled in Milan on Saturday, and they seem no less so on Monday in Turin. As far as I have as yet been able to judge, the intelligence has not given much satisfaction. Is the reward of generous Piedmont to be less than the whole of Northern Italy? Victor Emmanuel and Count Cavour went to war, we know, solely for the liberation of the oppressed, for the vindication of Italian Nationality, and are wholly inaccessible to ambitious or selfish motives. They would feel no disappointment though Piedmont were to remain restricted to its present limits and Lombardy erected into an independent State. But the Piedmontese, a great majority of whom—notwithstanding all that has been affirmed to the contrary by parties interested in fostering a delusion—were for a long time by no means anxious to go to war at all, have had hopes held out to them of broad provinces annexed, of power, of grandeur, and wealth accruing to them from the war into which their rulers dragged them. They have seen prodigious expense incurred, loans contracted, taxes augmented and already there is mourning in the land for thousands, of brave men fallen. They naturally feel uneasy as soon as the idea is suggested that there may be risk of the promised compensation. Italian imaginations are apt to break into a gallop, and you may rely upon it that there are plenty of people here who already admit doubts and suspicions of the Emperor Napoleon's good faith towards Italy simply on the strength of an armistice, concerning whose causes nobody knows anything.

The halt at the Railroad Stations is not rendered more agreeable by the strong odour emitted by the graves of the brave that lie buried thick around; and you are made hotter than ever by your frantic efforts to keep off the horrid flies that have sprung in clouds from the corrupt and ill-interred mass. The smell on Saturday evening at the Magenta station was less, however, than I had expected from the accounts of it that had been given to me a few days before. In a rather extensive hollow hard by the station are a number of large graves, and the surface earth of some of these looked fresh, so that I expect they have been opened and lime thrown in. Something was certainly necessary to be done to amend the slovenly manner in which the first burying was effected. Besides troops, war material continues to arrive, chiefly artillery. A number of very large guns and mortars were at Milan three days ago, and we met others on the road, besides carriages, limbers, shot carts, and all the bulky equipage of a powerful field and siege force. A monster train was halted on a rail parallel to that on which we waited for nearly two hours at the Ticino. It was crowded with French soldiers, chiefly of the 71st Regiment, and a merrier set of mortals it would be hard to find. They had come up from Genoa, and were on their way to the front. Had it been told them that they were to be so long halted, they might have made their coffee—a beverage of which the French soldier seems never to have enough. Officers have told me that, when they have time and opportunity, they drink it five times a day. They make it weak, and soak their biscuits in it; and in fact this mess often constitutes their chief nourishment. With or without it, however, their spirits seem never to flag. Those at the Ticino were in their usual state of deshabille when travelling by train—that is to say, in shirts and trousers. In the railway the French soldier's favourite station is on the top of the carriage. No matter how hot the sun, there they sit and chatter, and seem delighted at having got above everything. Doubtless the interior of the carriage is not the most agreeable place in warm weather, crowded as it is with soldiers and lumbered with their knapsacks, so a detachment relieves the others by going aloft. The elevated perch is not unattended with danger on lines where there are tunnels, and three or four Voltigeurs of the Guard had their heads knocked off in that way, not very long ago. Accordingly, some officers try to prevent their men from riding outside but it requires to be very sharp to do this. A captain of the Grenadiers of the Guard lately told me that he gave strict orders to his soldiers not to get on the carriages, and saw them all lodged within before he himself took his seat; but, happening to put his head out of the window when the train was in full career, he saw them swarming out of the windows, and settling on the roof. Before the train reached its destination they all swarmed in again, and were ready to meet their commander's eye, as demure as if they were incapable of infringing his order. They enliven the long halts of the dawdling Italian railways by a great deal of fun, and by practical jokes innumerable. A facetious trumpeter tries to stimulate the apathetic locomotive by sounding the march, or even the charge, and tantalizes his comrades by modulating the agreeable notes which habitually summon them to *la soupe*. The system that has been introduced of conveying troops by rail, while it is likely to shorten wars, cannot, I think, but contribute to render the military profession more popular than ever in France. The soldier's greatest curse used to be the necessity and fatigue of long marches; the day of battle is his pleasure and festival. Steam now conveys him almost under fire. He is delighted at the novelty of riding in his carriage, where he has nothing to do but to smoke, gossip, and sleep. Exhaustion and sore feet are no longer to be dreaded, although it must be owned that, when he is compelled to march, the want of practice renders him the more liable to those inconveniences. And I find that some French officers do not approve the system of railway conveyance. They say that it disorganises the men; that they find it a hardship to walk when walking is necessary; that they drag upon the march and scheme for a lift. They have wonderful noses, it appears, and can smell a railway a good five leagues off. When one sees how heavily they are loaded, one cannot feel surprised at their reasoning after any mode of locomotion in preference to that afforded by their own legs.—*The Times' Correspondent.*

THE AUSTRIAN FORTRESSES IN ITALY.

[From a well-written and seasonable little volume just published by Smith and Elder, entitled "*The Italian Campaigns of General Bonaparte in 1796-7 and 1800*," by George Hooper.]

"The bulwark of the Austrian possessions in Italy is the quadrangle between the Mincio and the Adige; and it is here that the Austrian engineers and strategists have lavished all the resources of their art. The Mincio, like their principal rivers of this part of Italy, flows through a lake. Rising on the southern slopes of Mount Tonale, where it is called the Sarca, it enters the Lake of Garda, and issuing thence at Peschiera, flows by Mantua into the Po. It is rapid but not deep. It is fordable in many places, as we have seen, and it is crossed by several stone bridges. The Adige springs in the mountains of the Tyrol, follows a course parallel to that of the Mincio, which it approaches near Verona, and loses itself below Legnago in the lagunes and marshes of the Po. The Adige is not fordable in any part; it is broad, deep, and rapid. As a line of defence it is more favourable than any other.

At the angles of the quadrangle lying between these rivers are four strong places. The Mincio is flanked by Peschiera on its right, and on its left, five-and-twenty miles distant, stands Mantua. The Adige, in like manner, is flanked by Verona on its right, opposite to Peschiera, and distant from it a dozen miles, and by Legnago on its left, distant from Mantua five-and-thirty miles in a direct line. Each fortress is very strong.

Peschiera stands in an island formed by the Mincio as it leaves the Lake of Garda. On the left bank of the Mincio, three lunettes, constructed on a hillock overlooking that side, from its external defence. On the right bank eight bomb-proof lunettes crown a slight rise in the ground, and form the outworks of an entrenched camp. Yet Peschiera is supposed to be the weakest of the fortresses, because the capture of one of the western redoubts involves the capture of all. The advantage which the Austrians hope to obtain by Peschiera is, that its garrison would threaten the flank of a force attempting to cross the Mincio, where Bonaparte crossed it, at Borghetta. There is a flotilla on the Lake of Garda, and a system of sluices connected with the fortress, by opening which the volume of water in the Mincio can be augmented. It will be seen that these fortifications are far stronger, or at least more extensive, than those of Peschiera in 1796. Besides, at that time, Peschiera and the whole country belonged to Venice, an obstacle in the path of both armies, and regarded by Austria more than by France.

Mantua, so far as we can learn, is pretty much in the same state as when Bonaparte reduced it by famine. It stands on three islands formed by the Mincio, which assumes the dimensions of a lake more, than a mile across. The country all around is marshy and the air laden with fever and ague. There are five raised causeways connecting the firm land with the islands, and four forts defend these narrow ways: the citadel and St. George's on the east, and the Pietole (added by Napoleon) and the Pradella on the west. The islands are large enough to contain a small army. But Mantua, although so strong as to be deemed impregnable, can, as we have seen, be easily blockaded by posting bodies of troops at the heads of the causeways. The source of its strength for defence is the source of its weakness for offence; and except as a place which may be held long enough to cause great disquietude, trouble, and even danger to an army directed against the Adige, and, as a fort which, so long as it holds out, gives Austria a grip of Italy, Mantua does not seem likely to play any other part in the campaign of 1859. How long it will be defended depends upon the state of its magazines and the moral courage of his governor. In 1196, under an Austrian, it held out for six months; in 1699, under a Frenchman, it surrendered in three.

Verona is now the most formidable fortress in North Italy. It stands upon the Adige at the mouth of the gorges of the Tyrol, where the river breaks through the spurs of the mountain chain in a country of gardens and vineyards, broken and difficult. Here are the head-quarters of the Italian army, and the central depot for all belligerent wants of that army. The old walls, erected by Italian engineers have been strengthened by new defences, and two strong forts protect, the one the entrance, the other the issue of the river. Connected with the fortress is a vast entrenched camp on the right hand of the Adige. The Austrian engineers have taken advantage of an extensive depression of the soil, and have built redoubts upon the encircling ridges, six hundred or seven hundred yards apart; thus forming a rallying place for a whole army. The defences on the left bank are less imposing, but still formidable. The possession of Verona gives the Austrians, as it gave Bonaparte, the command of both banks of the Adige. Close to Peschiera and connected therewith, the army in Verona can give it succour if attacked, and can assail or menace any force attempting to pass between the Lake of Garda and the Adige.

The reader will now see that the country between the Mincio and the Adige presents an obstacle to an invader incomparably more difficult to overcome than the same country in 1796. Bonaparte rapidly blockaded Mantua, passed the Mincio, and seized Peschiera; and in this defensive campaign he made Verona the pivot of all his operations. Now the passage of the Mincio and the siege of Peschiera and Mantua promise to be only the first acts in the drama. The loss of either will still leave the line of the Adige and the Austrian communications intact, and Verona and the Adige must be taken ere the Austrians are pushed into or from the mountains. Whether these formidable defences can be made good will depend as much upon Austrian generalship and Austrian *morale* as upon the rivers and swamps and strongholds.

The fourth fortress, Legnago, is a small town on the Adige, seated on its left bank, and having a double bridge-head, giving access to either side of the stream. It is connected with Verona by a road purposely carried between a canal and the bridge, to give it greater security. Napoleon recognised the importance of Legnago and directed certain improvements in its defences, which have been made.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURGH, JULY, 3.—The *Invalide Russe* publishes an article in which it points out the impossibility of Sardinia and Austria living side by side without a conflict taking place. The way in which this is proved is indeed highly startling, as coming from a Russian journal. It says:—

If the Austrians have hitherto been unfortunate in the field of battle, we must render them this justice, that they manœuvre admirably well in the sphere of diplomacy, and although in that sphere, they sometimes experience checks, such incidents are caused by circumstances which it is impossible to foresee. It is now a long time since Austria has contemplated the humiliation, the weakening, and even the annihilation of Sardinia. Liberal and constitutional power, enjoying freedom of the press, a tribune, and a parliament—a power where publicity in everything prevails, could not exist by the side of the absolutism of the Austrian government in Lombardy, or by the side of the military provinces of Austria, for that is the only name that can be given to the States of Tuscany, Modena, and Parma, or again of the Pontifical Government, and lastly, of Naples, if subjected to the system which has prevailed there for some years back. The contagion of Sardinia has reached the whole flock of quiet lambs who had allowed themselves to be shorn with pained but mute resignation. Such a state of things could not continue.

THE EMPEROR'S RETURN.—A telegraphic despatch in the *Nord* says:—The Emperor Napoleon is expected to arrived in Paris on Thursday afternoon. He will not stop at any part of his route, and he will proceed direct from the Lyons station to St. Cloud, postponing his formal entry into Paris until the return of the army. In the meantime deputations are preparing to welcome the Emperor at his summer residence."

MASSACRE OF EUROPEANS IN THE DUTCH SETTLEMENTS IN BORNEO.—A correspondent at Batavia has forwarded to Messrs. James Finlay and Co., of Glasgow, the following intelligence:—"We have the greatest regret in informing you that the whole of the European *employés* here have been brutally murdered, without leaving one to tell the tale. The tradgedy was enacted on the 18th of the month, and attended with horrors not exceeded by anything which occured even at Cawnpore. The particulars you will find described in a circular addressed to the shareholders by the directors of the company. Reinforcements of troops are being sent in all haste from this and Samarang, with three or four steamers, which will no doubt be sufficient to restore peace and order in the country, and we trust may arrive in time to save the remaining Europeans at Banjermassing and neighbourhood. The disaffection among the people excited to revolt and murder by some Mahomedan priests lately returned from Mecca, is supposed to have been the cause which has led to the sacrafice of so many precious lives, already amounting, so far as known, to 50 or 51 in number. Among these four German missionaries, three of their wives, and 19 children, are stated to have fallen victims to the knives of the assassins."—*Manchester Guardian.*

CULTURE OF OPIUM.—The success of the opium culture in Auvergne is considered one of the most important results to chemistry which have been obtained in our day, and the monopoly hitherto usurped by Turkey no longer exists. M. Aubergier, Professor of the Faculty of Science of Clermont Ferrand, has just succeeded in obtaining the extract of poppy by the same means as those used in the East—the practice of an incision in the head of the flower at the moment of maturity. The liquid which flows from the incision leaves as residue a brown glutinous matter, which is the substance called opium. The most subtle analysis to which this substance has been submitted has proved beyond a doubt that it is in every respect equal in quality to that imported from the East, and that it possesses even more potent qualities than that procured from Egypt and Symrna. M. Aubergier has begun to cultivate the poppy to an immense extant in the plains around Clermont, Ferrand, and M. Roux, Professor of Botany at Rouchefort, has devoted himself for the last four years to the study of the different kinds of poppy, in order to ascertain which of them possessed the greatest narcotic power. The Indian poppy is pronounced by M. Roux, after numberless experiments, to be the most valuable virtuey, and it is about to be cultivated on an immense scale throughout some of the western provinces of France. The juice of the Indian poppy is found by M. Roux to contain more morphine than the ordinary qualities of opium extant in commerce.

Law Intelligence.

CHANCERY APPEAL COURT—JULY 15.

(Before the Lord Chancellor and the Lord Justice of Appeal.)

In the Matter of Thomas Arthur Boate, Owner and Petitioner.

This was an appeal on behalf of Mrs. Jane Usher Hobss against an order of Judge Dobbs. The order bore date the 12th of May, 1859, and by it, the claim of the petitioner to a certain judgment was disallowed. The petitioner submitted that the judgment was erroneous, and should be reversed in consequence of the owner not having set up certain equities claimed by him, with respect to the judgment in question, when proceedings by *scire facias* were taken against him in the month of December, 1853, that he was now stopped from disputing a certain debt, by a judgment of removal, in Hilary Term; and further, that the judgment was a valid charge upon the lands sold in the matter. The petition prayed that the amount of said payment, with interest thereon, from the 14th February, 1854, might be declared to be a charge upon the lands, and that the petitioner, as executrix of Amelia Hobbs, might be paid the amount of the interest out of the funds in court in the matter. The petitioner is Mrs. Jane Usher Hobbs, of Glenbrook, West Passage, in the Co Cork, executrix of the last will and testament of Amelia Hobbs, late of Newrath, in the Co. Waterford. It appeared that in the year 1840, the late Mr. Beresford Boate was seized of an estate for life in lands called Tournore, and Abbeyside, situate in the Co. Waterford; and his eldest son, Thomas Arthur Boate, was entitled to an estate in fee, in reversion expectant upon the termination of the life estate of Mr. Beresford Boate. In Michaelmas Term, 1840, Beresford Boate, and Arthur Boate, confessed a judgment jointly to John Matthew Galway, in a sum of £600, upon which separate judgments were entered in the same term in the Court of Exchequer, against Beresford Boate and Arthur Boate. Mr. John Matthew Galways having died administration to his personal estate was, granted to Mr, Edward Galway, and he by a deed dated 24th of August, 1846, assigned the two separate judgments to Mr. John Fetnam, and he, by a deed of 1847, assigned them to Amelia Hobbs; she having died, bequeathed £100 of the judgments to her niece, Harriet Boate, and the residue amongst her other three nieces. A petition for the sale of the lands of Turnore was filed on the 14th March, 1856, in the Encumbered Estates Court by Mr. Arthur Boate. A sale of the lands took place, and the final schedule of incumbrances was lodged in the year 1858 in the Encumbered Estates Court. By the schedule of incumbrances, the judgment was returned as undisputed one; a sum of £351 12s. 3d. was said to be due upon the lands of Tournore and Abbeyside. Objections to the allowing of the judgment as a charge upon the lands were filed by Mr. John Longworth, and by Mr. John Kelly, and other creditors on the schedule, impeaching the judgments on the grounds that they had not been registered, pursuant to the statutes in force, respecting the registry of judgments in Ireland. Judge Dobbs disallowed the claim of the petitioner to said judgments, and from that decision the present appeal was brought.

The court affirmed the order of Judge Dobbs.

Mr. Harris, Q.C., and Mr. Lowry appeared for the appellants. Mr. Brewster, Q.C., and Mr. Shaw for the petitioner, Mr. Boate. Mr. Rogers, Q.C., for the respondents.

CONSOLIDATED CHAMBER.—JULY 15TH.

(Before Lord Chief Justice Monaghan.)

Gaby and two others, v. the South Wales Railway Co.

In this case Mr. D. C. Heron applied on behalf of the defendants, for an order directing that the three actions for which the notice of motion was entitled, be consolidated, and that only one might be tried, the defendants undertaking that the other two, which were in substance of the same nature, should abide by the result of the first. The action was brought by the plaintiff, James Gaby, a cattle-dealer at Cork, against the defendants, who were the company known as the South Wales Railway Company, to recover damages for losses alleged to have resulted to him (the plaintiff, in consequence of the non-delivery of certain pigs, conveyed in the "Troubadour," from Cork to Milford Haven. Three several actions had been instituted by separate plaintiffs, the pleading and causes of action in which were precisely the same. The venue in every case was laid at Cork. The legal question in each action was the same, the witnesses were the same, and he (Mr. Heron) moved that the three actions be accordingly consolidated and tried as one. The defendants giving a consent for judgment in the event of a verdict for the plaintiff.

Sergeant Fitzgibbon appeared on the other side. He contended that the consolidation of the actions would not be attended by such advantages, as would justify the order sought. If the legal question were to rest upon the decision of one case, it might be found necessary to institute an inquiry into the amount of damages to be awarded in each of the other cases. Mr. Barry, who was counsel for the plaintiff, in opposition to Mr. Heron, had written him (Mr. Fitzgibbon) a letter, in which he condemned the consolidation of the action, and that gentleman having attended the case throughout all its bearings, was a good authority as to whether it would be fit or proper to grant the required order.

After some further argument, his lordship, by consent of counsel, directed the matter to stand over until Monday next.

Seymour v, *M'Kenna.*

Mr. M'Donagh, Q.C., on behalf of the defendant, moved that the venue in this case be changed from Galway to Dublin. The action was brought by the plaintiff who is a gentleman residing at Galway against the defendent a tailor, carrying on business in Dawson-street, in this City. The summons and plaint complained of an arrest, and the illegal overmaking of a judgment, and counsel enumerated several reasons for the motion and charge, among the rest, the injury which would result from his client's absence from his business in Dublin, and also that the balance of convenience lay chiefly upon his side.

Mr. Sidney appeared *contra*. He would beg to call the attention of the court to an advertisement which appeared in the morning papers of two sheriff's sales of the defendant's entire stock and property. It was contended that the motion was the result of an after thought on the part of the defendant, the plaintiffs witnesses were eight in number, and all residing in Galway.

After some discussion his lordship said he would make "no rule" on the motion. Costs to be costs in the cause,

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY.

JULY 15.

Judge Berwick took his seat in the above court on this day for the first time.

In the matter of J. C. Lane.

In this case the Bankrupt was a draper, carrying on business at Listowel. The meeting was for surrender, proof of debts, and choice of assignee. The bankrupt surrendered, and some debts having been proved, Mr. Thomas Pim, junr., was appointed assignee.

Agent to the Bankruptcy—Mr. Molloy. For the Bankrupt—Mr. Perry.

In the matter of Martin Kenny.

The bankrupt in this matter was a coal merchant transacting business in Brunswick-street, in this City. The Court granted a certificate, no opposition being shown.

Agent, Mr. Michael Larkin, to the Bankrupt, Mr. M'Nally.

RECORDERS COURT—JULY 15.

APPEAL.

Thomas Burton, appellant, v. *Benjamin Stone, respondent.*

The appellant was a car-driver, and the appeal was from Mr. McDermott, one of the Magistrates of Capel-street police court, before whom it appeared the appellant had been summoned by the respondent, who is a Police Constable, on a charge of refusing to hire upon tender of legal fare, on hearing the case, the Magistrate imposed a penalty of £1 1s. upon the appellant.

The Defendant was sworn.—From his evidence, it appeared that on the 15th of last June, he was applied to by a lady, who complained that the appellant had refused to drive her on his car, to a certain street in Dublin. He (Respondent) then conducted the lady back to where the appellant was, and directed to tender the fare again. This, it appeared the lady did, but the appellant then stated that he was unable to comply with her wish, as he had made another engagement.

Mr. Costello, solicitor, who appeared on behalf of the appellant, cross examined the respondent, who admitted that he (the appellant) had offered to take the lady to a short set down, or to provide her with a cab.

The Recorder in thus calling on the appellant to go into any case, reversed the decision of the magistrate.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD OFFICE.—FRIDAY, JULY 15.

A man named John Collins was brought up in custody of police constable Richard Wolfe, 27 G, charged with the illegal possession of a quantity of lead, for which he could not satisfactorily account. The lead was identified to be the property of Mr. Denis Clarke of 109 Cook-street.

It appeared the prisoner was a slater, and was engaged repairing a roof next door to Mr. Clark's house. He was suspected of the robbery, and a policeman saw him cutting a portion of the lead and arrested him.

The case was remanded.

CAPEL-STREET OFFICE—JULY 15.

SUSPECTED ROBBERY OF SHEEP.—A respectable-looking young man named Thomas Fields was brought up in custody of Police-Constable Timothy Steele, 159 D, charged with having eleven sheep in his possession yesterday, at Smithfield, for the possession of which he could not satisfactorily account. The constable stated he was on duty at Smithfield, and saw the prisoner with the sheep, offering them for sale, and apparently being anxious to get a buyer. His appearance—he having a fashionable moustache—not being in accordance with the constituted idea of a cattle dealer, aroused his suspicions, and he put to him a number of interrogaries concerning the matter, which were altogether out of the power of the other gentleman to answer. The constable then arrested him on suspicion of stealing them.

The prisoner was sent for trial.

A very ludicrous mishap occured last night to the Right Hon. Lord Llanover, better known as Sir Benjamin Hall *ex* Radical M.P., for Marylebone. The noble lord was present at a *conversazione* at the South Kensington Museum, and on descending a short flight of steps leading into the theatre of the institution, his foot slipped, and the new lord measured his length on floor. He picked himself up as soon as he could, but found, to his intense chagrin and alarm, that he had damaged a very important portion of his attire, and that in fact he was not presentable, especially as he had promised to illustrate his remarks with certain diagrams on a big black board, in order to effect which would be necessary for him to turn his back to the audience? Under these distressing circumstances, Mr. Cole, the director of the museum, announced that the noble lord was slightly indisposed, and had retired much dissapointed, &c., &c.

RAILWAY BETWEEN ROSCREA AND NENAGH.—A large and influential meeting was held on Monday in Nenagh, with the view of promoting the project of establishing a company to contract a railway bet veen Nenagh and Roscrea, in connection with the Great Southern and Western Railway. R. Bailey, Esq., J.P., Ballinclongh, was in the chair. In conformity with proceedings at previous meetings, the subject of a guarantee was discussed, and a resolution to recommend a guarantee upon the rates of the district included, within a circle having a radius of ten miles with Nenagh as a centre was adopted,

THE STEAM-SHIP ADELAIDE.—Some anxiety is felt for the safety of the steamer Adelaide, which had not reached Newfoundland at the day of the last advices, although 17 days out of Galway. At Lloyds to day, insurances were effected at four guineas per cent., the usual rate being about fifteen shillings.

DEATHS FROM THE HEAT OF THE WEATHER.—Several deaths have taken place in consequence of the heat of the weather. Two men, named George Anderson and Thomas Duncan, were at work in a field at Stratford. when they were suddenly prostrated to the ground by the extreme heat, and died from congestion of the brain. A young man, employed at a sugar baker s, has died from excessive heat. A number of the constables belonging to the metropolitan police force have been compelled to relinquish their duties owing to the continual exposure to the sun, and many have complained of the pain caused by their stiffened stocks. The men, in consequence of the orders of the Commissioners must still keep their thick coats buttoned up round their necks, and continue the use of their leathern belts while on day duty. On Sunday the youngest daughter of Mr. W. E. Wyley, gold pencil-case manufacturer, Great Hampton-street, Birmingham, died from the effects of a *coup de soluil*. She was struck about half-past twelve o'clock, and expired about five the same afternoon.

FATAL EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER.—Yesterday the heat of the weather was severely felt in the metropolis (London), and several cases of death from sun-stroke were reported to have taken place at the east end of London and the suburban districts. Two men, named George Anderson and Thomas Duncan, were at work in a field at Stratford, when they were suddenly prostrated to the ground by the extreme heat, and remained insensible for some minutes. A medical gentleman was called, but the two unfortunate men were dead. A young man died from the excessive heat of the weather, and his peculiar employment, at a sugar baker's, no doubt accelerated the calamity. A number of the constables belonging to the metropolitan police force, have been compelled to relinquish their duties owing to the continual exposure of the rays of the sun. Several persons while walking in the Regent's Park, Hyde Park, St. James' Park, and Victoria Parks, were taken ill from the powerful effects of the sun, and two respectably dressed females fell down in a state of insensibility while promenading in the latter place. Dr. Challice, the deputy-coroner, held two inquests yesterday at Shoreditch and Poplar, on the bodies of persons who had died from the oppressive heat of the weather, which seems to have produced exhaustion from which the patients gradually sank and died. On Sunday the youngest daughter of Mr. W. E. Wiley, gold pencil-case manufacturer, Great Hampton-street, Birmingham, died from the effects of a *coup de soleil*. She was struck about half-past twelve o'clock, and expired about five the same afternoon. This is the only instance of the kind, says the *Birmingham Daily Post*, that has come to our knowledge during the present hot weather.—*Daily News.*

EMPLOYMENT FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS IN LIVERPOOL.—Captain Faulkner has introduced into this town the system of *commissionaires*, which has worked so well in the metropolis and other places. The *commissionaires* are disabled soldiers, who offer themselves to run messages, or execute similar small commissions. They are dressed in a neat, dark-green uniform, and are under the control of a society established for the purpose of affording employment to soldiers disabled in the service of the country. The have a tariff of charges fixed at a very reasonable figure—beginning, for instance, at 2d. for a quarter of an hour, or half a mile distance—and the whole of their earnings are appropriated to their own use. Only those known to be perfectly trustworthy are selected by the society, and we have no doubt that the public generally will assist in this benevolent movement for the support of veterans whose exigencies are, unfortunately, not provided for in our national arrangements.—*Courier*

TAKING A STINGY FARMER AT HIS WORD.—Two young